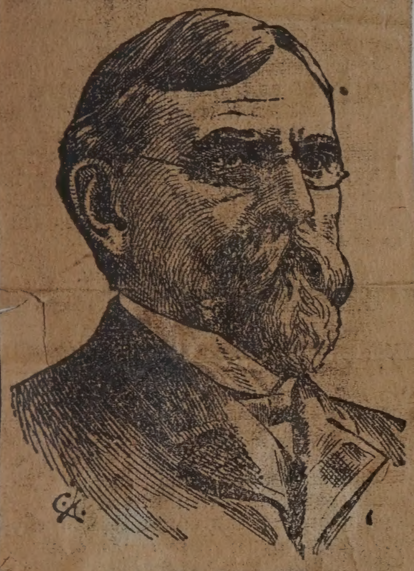
DIAMON

James A. Barnes

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15.—Surrounded by his family, General Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," one time minister to Turkey and veteran of the Mexican and civil war, died at his home in this city to-night, aged seventy-eight years.

The end came peacefully. His last words, as he turned to his wife to bid her good-by, were:

"I am ready to meet my Maker."



GEN. LEW WALLACE.

The famous patient's condition, which had been precarious for the last three months, became suddenly worse this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Dr. Warren H. Ristine, who has been his physician for years was hurriedly called. His first glance told him that life was fast ebbing away.

Stimulants were applied and everything possible done in an effort to prolong his life, but the case was hopeless. The general remained conscious almost to the last. At the death-bed were his wife, Henry Wallace, his only son, and Mrs. Wallace, together with the physicians and two nurses. The two little grandchildren of General Wallace were in the house, but they had been sent to bed by their parents, after being taken to the sick chamber to bid their beloved grandfather the last good-by.

This scene was singularly pathetic. In the summer time they were the constant companions of the general and took almost daily excursions with him to the country place, "Water Babble," five miles from the city. In their childish innocence they did not realize that they were looking for the last time upon him they loved so well and they waved him a good bye as they left the bedside attired in their night clothes.

The remarkable love that existed between Gen. Wallace and his wife was displayed in all of its intensity. Refusing to believe the companion of her life was to be thus taken from her, Mrs. Wallace clung to her husband in heart breaking sorrow. The dying man proved again his courage by trying in his feeble way to console her. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallace were grief stricken. Both joined in trying to comfort Mrs. Wallace and the scene when death came was touching in the extreme.

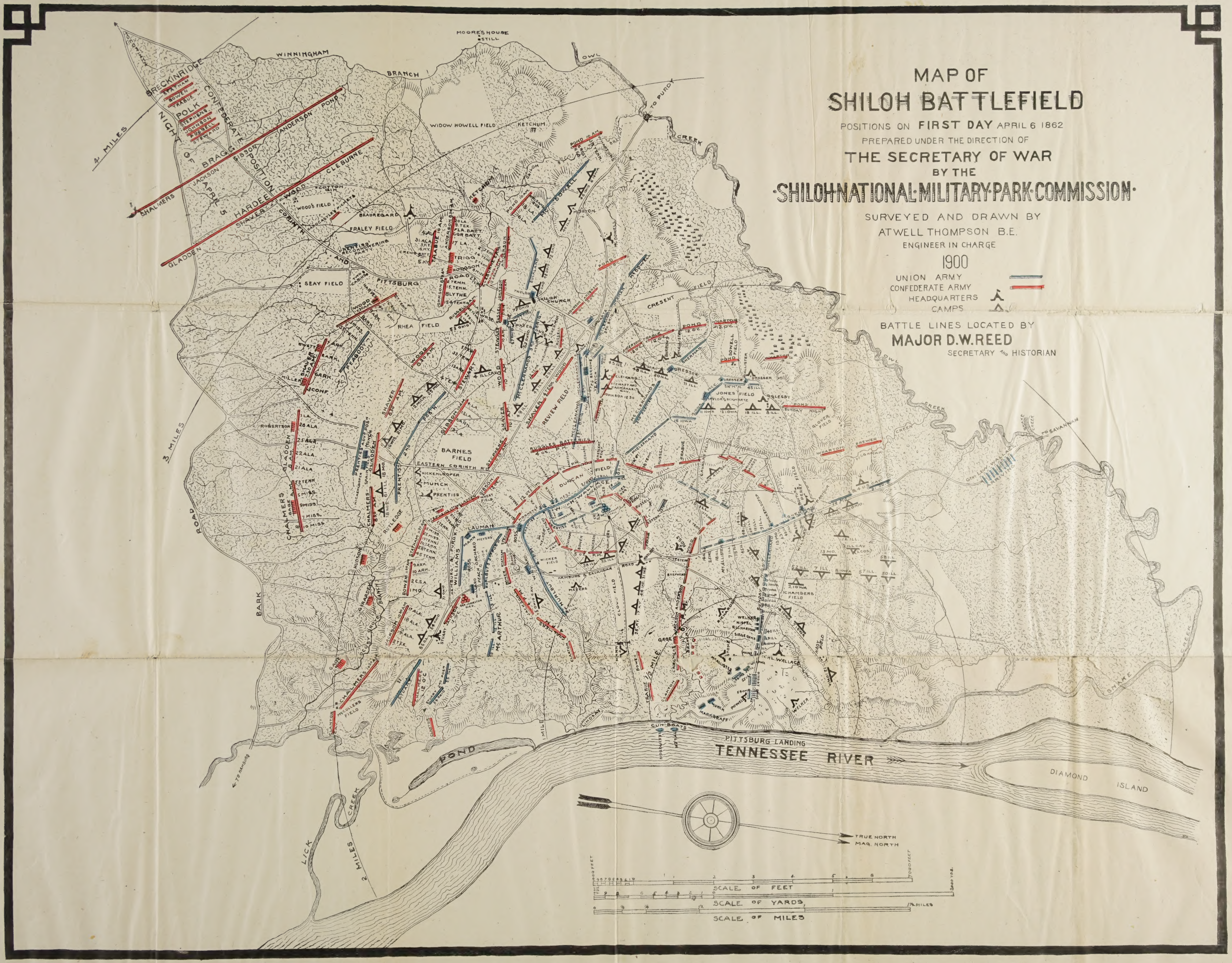
The health of General Wallace has been waning for several years and for months, despite the efforts of the family to keep the public in ignorance of his true condition, it has been generally known that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease.

For more than a year he had been unable to properly assimilate food and this, together with his extreme age, made more difficult his fight against death. At no time has he ever confessed his belief that the end was near, and his rugged constitution and remarkable vitality have been responsible for prolonging his life several months.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

ECKHART PUBLIC LIBRARY
Auburn, IN 46706

ECKHART PUBLIC LIB.
8401 9100 039 359 6



MAP OF SHILOH BATTLEFIELD

POSITIONS ON FIRST DAY APRIL 6 1862

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

BY THE

·SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION·

SURVEYED AND DRAWN BY

ATWELL THOMPSON B.E.

ENGINEER IN CHARGE

1900

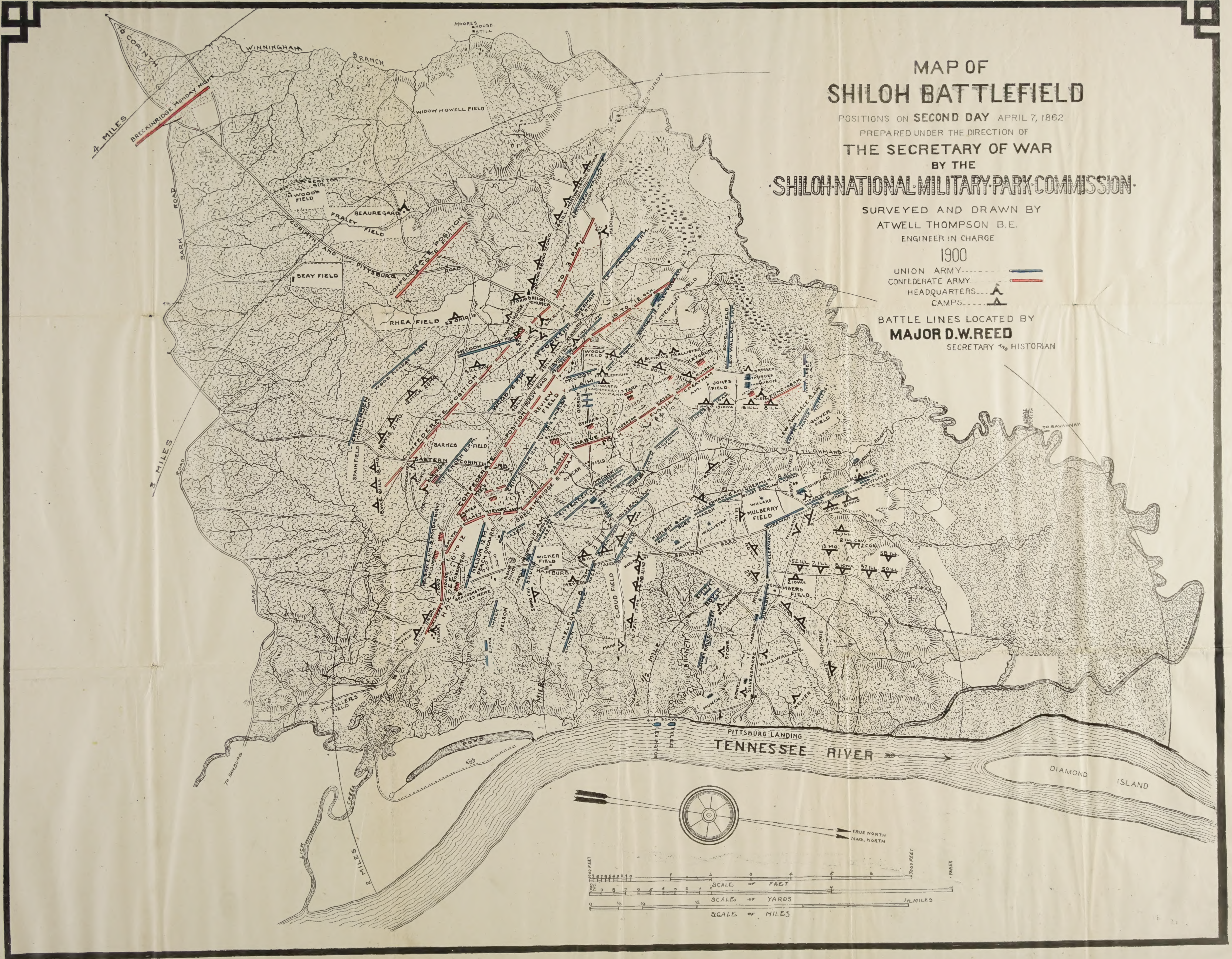
UNION ARMY	🟦
CONFEDERATE ARMY	🟥
HEADQUARTERS	⅄
CAMPS	△

BATTLE LINES LOCATED BY

MAJOR D.W. REED

SECRETARY AND HISTORIAN

MOORE'S HOUSE
STILL
WINNINGHAM
BRANCH
OWL
TO PURDY
CREEK
WIDOW HOWELL FIELD
KETCHUM
TO CORINTH
4 MILES
BRECKINRIDGE
POLK
BRAGG
HARDEE
NIGHT OF APRIL 5
CONFEDERATE POSITION
ANDERSON
POND
CLEBURNE
GIBSON
JACKSON
CHALMERS
GLADDEN
SHAVER
WOOD
WOOD'S FIELD
BEAUREGARD
FRALEY FIELD
SEAY FIELD
PITTSBURG
AND
CORINTH
RHEA FIELD
SHILOH CHURCH
CRESENT FIELD
JONES FIELD
HOWELL FIELD
OGLESBY
SUNDAY NIGHT
GLOVER FIELD
WHARTON
BREWER
REVIEW FIELD
BARNES FIELD
EASTERN CORINTH ROAD
PRENTISS
DUNCAN FIELD
HICKENLOOPER
MUNCH
HURLBUT
MC ARTHUR
WILLIAMS
LAUMAN
STUART
WICKER FIELD
HAMBURG & SAVANNAH ROAD
CLOUD FIELD
CHAMBERS FIELD
WALLACE
McCLERNAND
SHERMAN
SWETT
3 MILES
ROAD
BARK
1 MILE
½ MILE
2 MILES
TO SAVANNAH
TO HAMBURG
LICK
CREEK
SNAKE
CREEK
POND
GUN-BOATS
PITTSBURG LANDING
TENNESSEE RIVER
DIAMOND
ISLAND
TRUE NORTH
MAG. NORTH
SCALE OF FEET
SCALE OF YARDS
SCALE OF MILES



MAP OF
SHILOH BATTLEFIELD

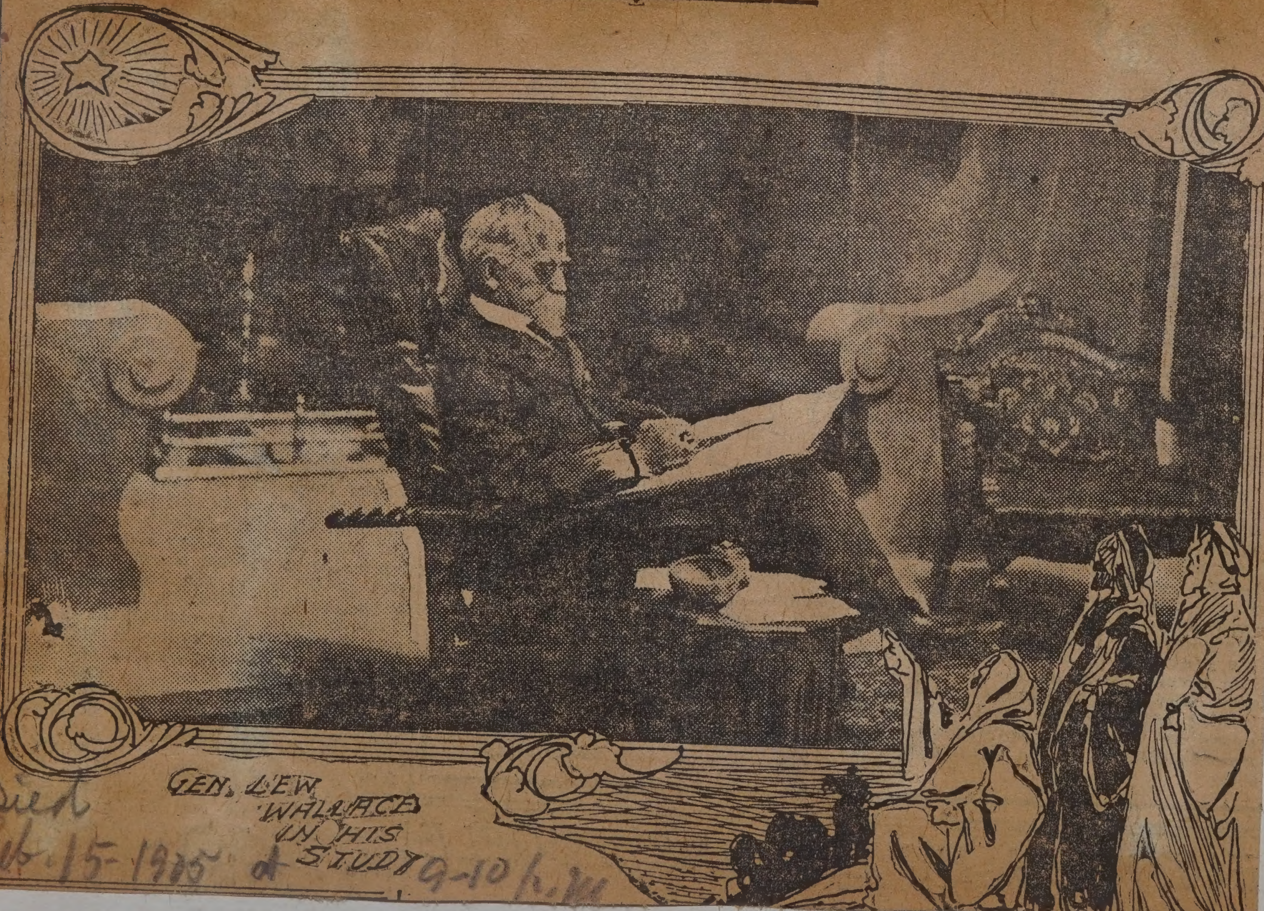
POSITIONS ON **SECOND DAY** APRIL 7, 1862
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
BY THE
·SHILOH·NATIONAL·MILITARY·PARK·COMMISSION·

SURVEYED AND DRAWN BY
ATWELL THOMPSON B.E.
ENGINEER IN CHARGE
1900

BATTLE LINES LOCATED BY
MAJOR D.W.REED
SECRETARY AND HISTORIAN

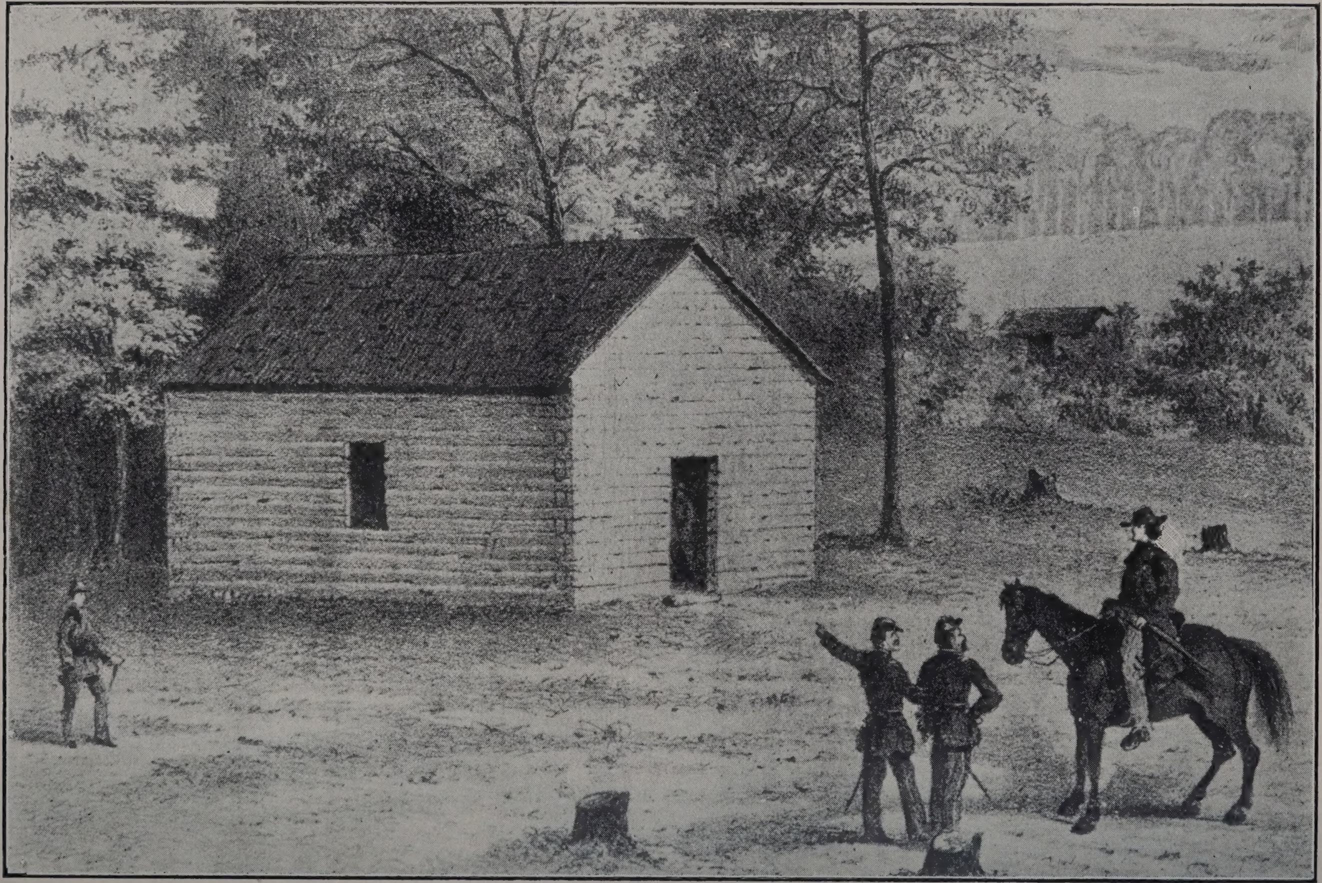
UNION ARMY
CONFEDERATE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
CAMPS
TO CORINTH
4 MILES
3 MILES
2 MILES
BRECKINRIDGE MONDAY NIGHT
WINNINGHAM
BRANCH
MOORES HOUSE
STILL
WIDOW HOWELL FIELD
TO PURDY
WOOD FIELD
BEAUREGARD
FRALEY FIELD
CORINTH AND PITTSBURG ROAD
BARK ROAD
SEAY FIELD
CONFEDERATE POSITION
RHEA FIELD
53 OHIO
SHILOH CHURCH
McCOOK MONDAY NIGHT
WOOD MONDAY NIGHT
CRITTENDEN MONDAY NIGHT
SPAIN FIELD
BARNES FIELD
EASTERN CORINTH RD.
WOOLF FIELD
REVIEW FIELD
JONES FIELD
CRESCENT FIELD
GLOVER FIELD
TO SAVANNAH
OWL CREEK
TILGHMANS BRANCH
MULBERRY FIELD
SAVANNAH ROAD
HAMBURG
WICKER FIELD
PEACH ORCHARD
CLOUD FIELD
CHAMBERS FIELD
BRECKINRIDGE
HARDEE
A.S. JOHNSTON KILLED HERE
NELSON
W.H.L.WALLACE
McCULLERS FIELD
TO HAMBURG
LICK CREEK
POND
PITTSBURG LANDING
TENNESSEE RIVER
DIAMOND ISLAND
TYLER
LEXINGTON
GUN BOATS
TRUE NORTH
MAG. NORTH
SCALE OF FEET
SCALE OF YARDS
SCALE OF MILES

ONE OF RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS OF GEN. WALLACE



GEN. LEW WALLACE IN HIS STUDY

died Feb. 15-1905 at 9-10 p.m



THE HISTORIC "SHILOH CHURCH," FROM WHICH THE BATTLE DERIVED ITS NAME

INDIANA AT SHILOH

Report of the Commission

COMPILED BY

JOHN W. COONS

ISSUED BY
INDIANA SHILOH NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION
1904

973.7
C77

PRESS OF
WM. B. BURFORD
INDIANAPOLIS

Contents

PAGE.
Letter of Transmittal 8
Preface 13
The Battle of Shiloh 15
Shiloh National Military Park 19
Historical Sketches of Indiana Regiments 21
  Army of the Tennessee 25
    Eleventh Infantry 27
    Twenty-third Infantry 35
    Twenty-fourth Infantry 41
    Twenty-fifth Infantry 47
    Thirty-first Infantry 59
    Forty-fourth Infantry 69
    Sixth Battery 77
    Ninth Battery 81
  Army of the Ohio 85
    Sixth Infantry 87
    Ninth Infantry 93
    Fifteenth Infantry 99
    Seventeenth Infantry 105
    Twenty-ninth Infantry 111
    Thirtieth Infantry 117
    Thirty-second Infantry 123
    Thirty-sixth Infantry 129
    Thirty-ninth Infantry 133
    Fortieth Infantry 139
    Fifty-first Infantry 143
    Fifty-seventh Infantry 147
    Fifty-eighth Infantry 151
    Second Cavalry 155
Statistics concerning the Battle of Shiloh 159
Distinguished in Peace and in War 165
Miscellaneous 167
  Indiana Commissioned Officers in the Battle of Shiloh 167
  Before the Battle 168
  After the Battle 169

2179

Contents

PAGE.
Shiloh Campaign and Battle 171
Laws, Appointment of Commission, etc. 249
  Contract for Monuments 254
  Legislation Concerning Monuments 259
  Financial Report of Commission 262
Dedication of Monuments 265
  Prayer—Rev. H. J. Norris 266
  Major General Lewis Wallace—Oration 269
  The Name of Old Glory—Poem by James Whitcomb Riley 280
  Presentation of Monuments—Colonel James S. Wright 282
  Acceptance of Monuments—Governor Winfield T. Durbin 288
  Receiving Indiana's Gift—William Cary Sanger 292
  Address of Colonel Josiah Patterson 294
  Address of General George W. Gordon 299
  Address of Senator A. J. Beveridge 305
Conclusion 310

Illustrations

PAGE.
Maps of Shiloh ..... Pockets in Front Cover
Original Shiloh Church ..... Frontispiece
O. P. Morton, War Governor 10
Hon. Winfield T. Durbin, Governor 11
Major General U. S. Grant 22
Major General Lewis Wallace 271
General Albert Sidney Johnston 23
Colonel George F. McGinnis 26
Crump's Landing 34
Colonel Alvin P. Hovey 39
Colonel J. C. Veatch 46
Major John W. Foster 52
Colonel Charles Cruft 58
Captain George Harvey 64
Siege Guns, April 6, 1862 66
Colonel Hugh B. Reed 68
Battle Scene of Shiloh 76
Colonel William H. Blake 92
Colonel George D. Wagner 98
Colonel John T. Wilder 103
Colonel John F. Miller 109
Colonel Sion S. Bass 115
Colonel John W. Blake 137
Steamboats, Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862 164
General Grant's Headquarters 176
Iron Tablets 180
General W. H. L. Wallace Monument 190
General Albert Sidney Johnston Monument 202
Shiloh Spring, near Shiloh Church 214
Bloody Pond 226
National Cemetery 244
Hon. C. C. Schreeder 248
Fleet of Steamboats at National Park 264
Scene in Shiloh National Park 268

Letter of Transmittal

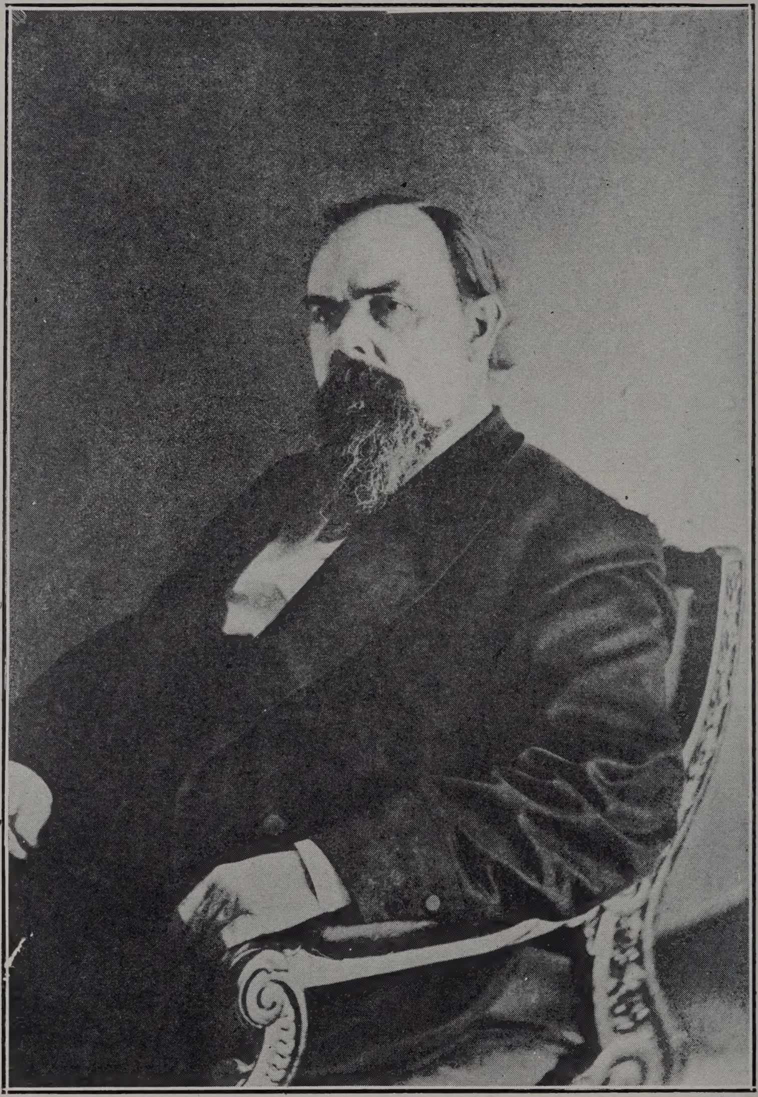
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 24, 1904.

HON. WINFIELD T. DURBIN,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR—We, the undersigned members of the Indiana Shiloh National Park Commission, appointed by you under an act of the General Assembly of Indiana, approved March 11, 1901, to locate positions of Indiana troops and erect monuments therefor on the Battlefield of Shiloh, have the honor to submit our report relating to our duties in pursuance of said act.

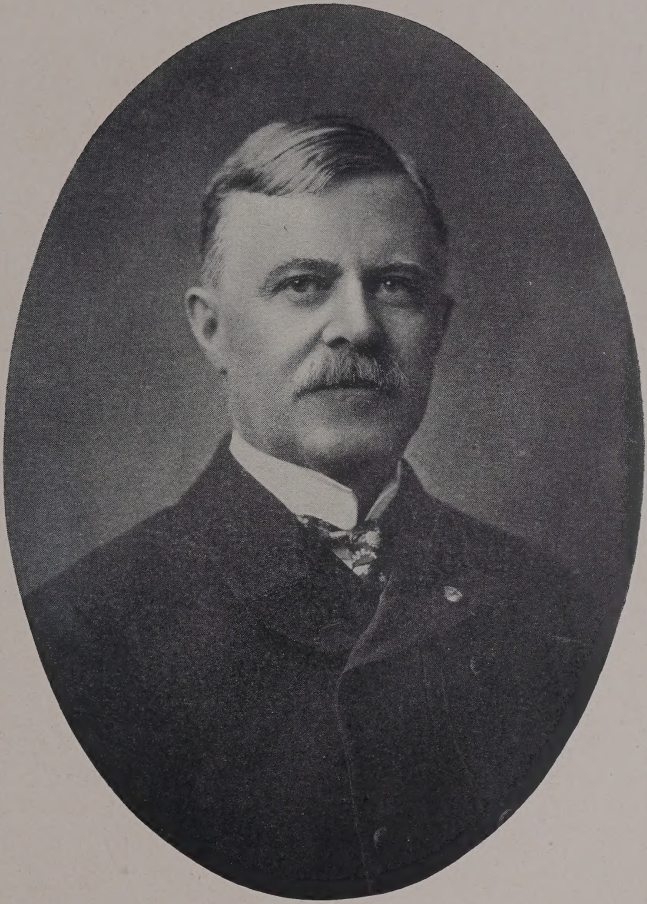
Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS B. WOOD, Chairman.
NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Secretary.



OLIVER P. MORTON

WAR GOVERNOR



HON. WINFIELD T. DURBIN
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

Winfield T. Durbin was not of a sufficient age at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion to become a soldier, but, when yet a youth, gave a year of active service to his country, serving in the Sixteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiments. He was the youngest of six brothers, all of whom were soldiers.

In the war with Spain, Colonel Durbin commanded the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment, and was stationed at Havana attached to the Seventh Corps, Army of Occupation.

Preface

IN accordance with an act of Congress, approved December 27, 1894, and an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 11, 1901, the Honorable Winfield T. Durbin, Governor of said State, appointed the following named members to constitute the Indiana Shiloh National Park Commission, all soldiers of the War of the Rebellion, six of whom were present and engaged in the Battle of Shiloh, to wit:

Thomas B. Wood	Franklin
G. E. Gardiner	Bluffton
Edwin Nicar[1]	South Bend
John F. Wildman	Muncie
J. S. Wright	Rockport
Benjamin M. Hutchins	Columbus
Nicholas Ensley	Indianapolis

The members organized by electing Thomas B. Wood Chairman and Edwin Nicar[1] Secretary. The Commission, after performing its duty required by the acts, presents its report. The contents is a brief statement of the part taken by Indiana soldiers in the Battle of Shiloh; the erection of monuments on the battlefield, and a brief history of the two days' engagements, April 6 and 7, 1862, is given and made part hereof.

More than forty years have elapsed since the great battle of the War of the Rebellion took place. History has been written and much has been said concerning this great engagement. The object of the volume is to show merely the part Indiana troops have taken in this important engagement of the late war. The several Indiana regiments, as well as companies of artillery, with their respective Commanders, also Generals of division and brigades commanding Indiana troops, are given.

---

[1] Captain Edwin Nicar resigned. Major Wildman was appointed as Secretary, and upon his resignation Captain Nicholas Ensley, the present Secretary, was elected.

Indiana at Shiloh

The War Department has published a record of facts taken from official reports of the commanding officers in this great battle, and for that reason the part taken by Indiana troops only is given. The memorials to the valor and chivalry of the Indiana soldiers on the Battlefield of Shiloh will mark the scenes of conflict for generations to come.

The Battle of Shiloh

ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE UNION CAUSE

THE Battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, fought on Sunday and Monday, April 6 and 7, 1862, was the first great battle of the War of the Rebellion, and the importance of this victory for the Union cause was at once recognized and appreciated in the North.

The events prior and leading up to this great battle between the North and the South have long since become American history; nevertheless, wrong impressions have been formed, caused by the many conflicting written statements of the many writers.

The events of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February, 1862, brought Grant before the country with much prominence, and his reputation as a fighting General was at once established and recognized throughout the nation. He outshone in prominence nearly all others except, perhaps, General George B. McClellan. The disasters to the Southern cause had a depressing effect on the people of the South and caused them to make great efforts in hopes to retrieve what had been their misfortune to lose. In the North it added much strength and confidence, and created a sanguine feeling of an early termination of the war. This notion or belief not only prevailed among the citizens of the entire North, but also among the soldiers they had sent to fight the battles of the war.

It had been shown already that the successful officers were to be those from West Point, but even they were getting their first experience in the handling of large masses of men. There were many ambitions yet to be satisfied, and many wished for a chance to do what General Grant had done. These conditions prevented that unanimity of purpose which is essential for military success and the prospect for an early close of the war.

General Halleck, the originator of the plans so successfully accomplished by Grant, alone seemed displeased, and upon a very flimsy excuse at the beginning of an important campaign about to be undertaken removed General Grant from the command of the Army of the Tennessee, replacing him with General C. F. Smith. Halleck's ambition seemed to have been greater than his patriotism, and the blunders made by him came near converting the victory at Donelson into a national disaster.

The army, under the successor of Grant, General C. F. Smith, moved up the Tennessee River into the very jaws of the Confederacy, with the intention of rendezvousing at Savannah, on the east side. Sherman was sent forward on the Yellow Creek expedition for the purpose of destroying railroad communication to the west of Corinth, which was the objective point of the campaign. The high waters made Sherman's mission a failure, and he was compelled to return. It was reported to General Smith that a more convenient place for disembarking his army was at Pittsburg Landing, ten miles above Savannah, and on the west side of the river, from which direct roads led to Corinth. General Smith, therefore, ordered his troops to concentrate there. It was General Smith's plan, approved by Halleck, that whatever force he was able to collect at Pittsburg Landing by about the middle of March he was to move at once against Corinth. At that time the Confederates had but few troops there, and any considerable force would have found an easy conquest, and the important railroads at that point would have been in possession of the Union army. The events that followed, preventing the consummation of these plans, seemed at the time too insignificant to be noted.

The headquarters of the army were on a transport in the Tennessee River, and General Smith had not yet been to Pittsburg Landing. He wished to give some orders personally to General Lew Wallace and consult him in regard to the advance on Corinth, and ordered his boat to lie alongside of the one on which General Wallace had his headquarters. General Smith, in attempting to jump from one boat to the other, fell and injured his knee severely and to such an extent as to disable him, and he was removed to the Cherry residence in Savannah, which he never left alive. Halleck was notified of the accident to General Smith and its serious aspect, and was compelled to reinstate Grant in command, but issued orders in connection to the effect that the contemplated advance on Corinth should be suspended until General Buell, with the Army of the Ohio, which was then at Nashville, should join the Army of the Tennessee, and that the latter army should go into camp at Pittsburg Landing pending the arrival of Buell, and also that Grant should make his headquarters at Savannah.

This arrangement gave the enemy an opportunity to concentrate their scattered forces. By the first of April they had an army ready for action larger than the Federal Army concentrated at Pittsburg Landing, which was waiting for the arrival of Buell.

General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was in command at Corinth, was still smarting under the criticism and abuse of the Southern press for the loss of Kentucky and Forts Henry and Donelson, now saw his opportunity to recover his prestige and reputation by striking a blow for the Southern cause that could put the Confederates in a position to become the aggressors and compel the North to give up all that had been gained.

The plans of General Johnston were known to only a few of his most intimate Generals and officers. It was decided to strike the army under Grant at Pittsburg Landing before he could connect with Buell, and the aim was to force the Union left flank to the Landing, double the army up in the marshes of Owl Creek, compelling it to surrender.

When the time arrived for execution, Johnston firmly and decidedly ordered and led the attack in the execution of his general plan, and, notwithstanding the faulty arrangement of troops, was eminently successful up to the moment of his fall. Had not General Johnston lost his life, but succeeded in destroying the Army of the Tennessee, it can well be imagined what the result might have been upon the destiny of this country. The Confederacy had already been recognized by Great Britain, and the lukewarmness of some other European nations toward this Government could be plainly noticed. A Union disaster of such magnitude and a Confederate victory of such importance and at such a time would no doubt have brought general recognition and forced us to open the blockaded ports of the South.

The loss of the Battle of Shiloh, with the death of General Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell mortally wounded, was a severe one for the Confederacy—in fact, it was the beginning of the end of the great War of the Rebellion.

On the Union side, the success of Grant caused great enthusiasm and general rejoicing throughout the North. General Halleck alone seemed displeased. His predictions had been proven unreliable.

Shiloh National Military Park

THE Shiloh National Military Park was established by act of Congress, approved December 27, 1894, in order that "the Armies of the Southwest may have the history of one of their memorable battles preserved on the ground where they fought."

A National Commission was appointed, representing the Federal and Confederate Armies that engaged in the battle. Under the provisions of the act of Congress the Secretary of War appointed as Commissioners Colonel Cornelius Cadle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for Army of the Tennessee, Chairman; General Don Carlos Buell, of Paradise, Kentucky, for Army of the Ohio; Colonel Robert E. Looney, of Memphis, Tennessee, for Army of the Mississippi; Major D. W. Reed, of Chicago, Illinois, Secretary and Historian, and Captain James W. Irwin, of Savannah, Tennessee, Agent for the Purchase of Land.

The Commission met and organized April 2, 1895, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, and at once entered upon the discharge of its duties under the direction of the Secretary of War. Mr. James M. Riddell was appointed Clerk of the Commission.

Mr. Atwell Thompson, civil engineer, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was employed to take charge of the work. Under his direction surveys were made and parallel lines run across the field, from north to south, every two hundred feet, upon which stakes were set two hundred feet apart. From this survey levels were taken and a contoured topographical map made of all the land within the limits of the Park—about 3,700 acres.

General Don Carlos Buell died on November 19, 1899, and Major J. H. Ashcraft, late of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteers, was appointed in his place.

Colonel Robert F. Looney died November 19, 1899, and Colonel Josiah Patterson, late of the First Alabama Cavalry, was appointed in his place. Colonel Patterson died February 12, 1904, and General Basil Duke, of Louisville, Kentucky, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Governors of the States whose troops were engaged in the battle on either side were requested by the National Commission to recommend to their several legislatures the enactment of the necessary laws, so that the individual States could coöperate with the National authorities in the erection of monuments, tablets, and other appropriate memorials to perpetuate in an enduring manner the heroic bravery of the men who fought on this bloody field of battle.

Of the Northern States, Indiana, while it did not have the greatest number, was, nevertheless, represented by nineteen regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery and one regiment of cavalry. It was exceeded in numbers by the States of Illinois and Ohio.

Of the Southern States, Tennessee had the greatest number of troops in the battle, and as Shiloh National Park is located in that State, it will no doubt be the first of the Southern States to join this National memorial to the soldiers who fought on this bloody field.

Much labor and work has been done by the large number of men employed in order to restore as near as possible to the same condition the battlefield as it was on April 6 and 7, 1862. Fine boulevards and roadways have been constructed leading to every point of interest in the Park. Metal signs and tablets give the visitor all necessary information, so that guides are not necessary. The Government, at its own expense, is placing the foundation for each monument, thus obtaining solid and lasting structures upon which to erect them. The Park, when completed, will be superior in beauty and interest to any National Park now in existence. Everything that can add to its beauty and interest is being done.

The 6th and 7th of April, 1903, was agreed upon by the Commission as the proper time for the dedication of the Indiana monuments erected—that being the forty-first anniversary of the great Battle of Shiloh.

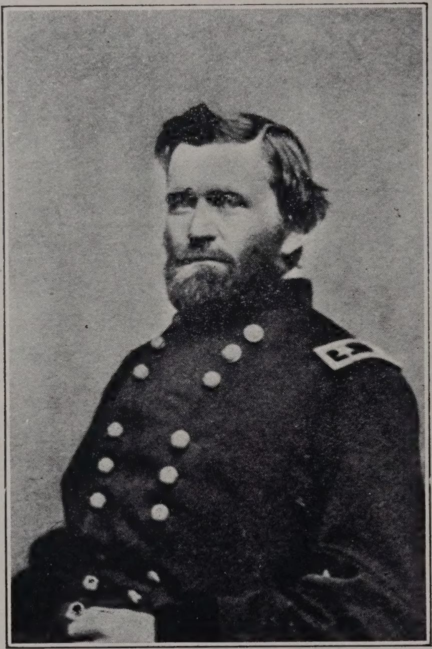
Historical Sketch

OF EACH INDIANA ORGANIZATION PRIOR TO THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

THE short historical sketches hereafter given of each Indiana organization represented by a monument in the National Military Park at the Battlefield of Shiloh are intended to only embrace the services of each up to the Battle of Shiloh.

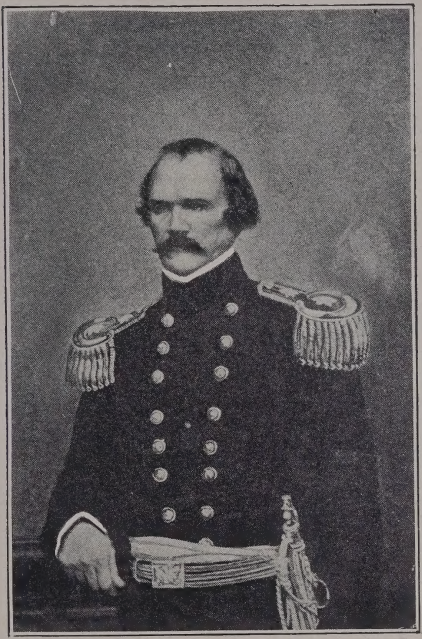
The photo-engravings of the monuments show the inscriptions of each organization in front. The historical inscriptions are placed on the back of same.

The location of each Indiana monument placed in the National Military Park, together with the names of the Commanders of each battery, regiment, brigade and division to which they were attached, will also be found.



MAJOR GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

Commander of the Union Army, known as the Army of the Tennessee, in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. Assisted on April 7th, the second day's battle, by the Army of the Ohio, under command of Major General Don Carlos Buell.



GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY

Commander in Chief of the Confederate Army, known as the Army of the Mississippi, in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. He fell on Sunday, the 6th, the first day's battle, at 2:30 P.M., while in front commanding his troops in the thickest of the battle. General G. T. Beauregard, being second in command, succeeded to the command of the army.

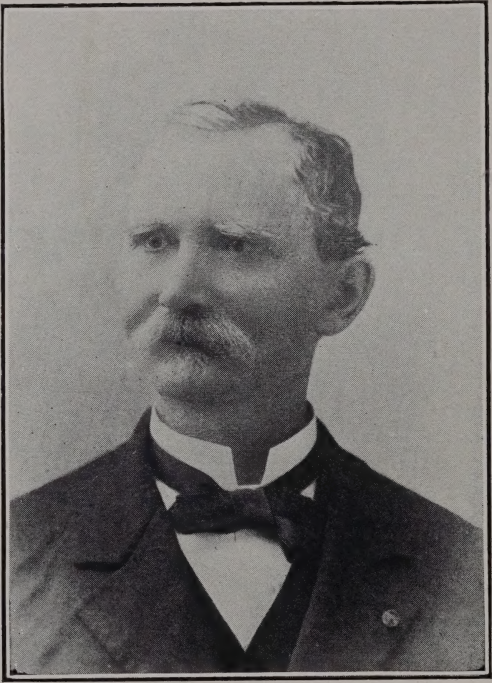
١٢

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

Major General U. S. GRANT

COMMANDING

2179



COLONEL GEORGE F. McGINNIS

ELEVENTH INFANTRY

Eleventh Infantry

THE Eleventh Regiment was distinguished not only as a fighting regiment, but had the honor of furnishing one Major General and two Brigadier Generals who served their country in the field and in civil life with honor and distinction.

The regiment was organized and mustered into service for three months at Indianapolis on the 25th of April, 1861, with Lewis Wallace as Colonel. In the early part of May it moved to Evansville, where it remained on duty blockading the Ohio River to prevent the shipping of contraband goods to insurrectory States. On the 7th of June the regiment left Evansville for Cumberland, Maryland, and was assigned to General Thomas A. Morris's First Indiana Brigade and placed on detached service. Under instruction from General Robert Patterson it marched against a force of about five hundred Confederates at Romney, Virginia, which influenced General J. E. Johnson in his decision to evacuate Harper's Ferry. A skirmish at Kelley Island, with the loss of one man, and a few marches thereafter, ended the three months' service. In the latter part of July the regiment reached Indianapolis for muster-out and reorganization. It was mustered into the three years' service on the 31st day of August, 1861, with Lew Wallace as Colonel, and left Indianapolis for St. Louis, Missouri, on the 6th of September. On the 8th the regiment embarked on a steamer for Paducah, Kentucky, where Lieutenant Colonel George F. McGinnis was made Colonel, vice Lew Wallace, appointed Brigadier General.

During its long encampment at Paducah, by daily drilling and instructions the regiment became very efficient and was recognized afterward as one of the best drilled regiments in the army. It marched to Calloway's Landing, on the Tennessee River, and returned to Paducah. On the 5th of February the regiment was

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Eleventh Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

ELEVENTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 112, Station 96-75 and 60 feet west, in Crescent field, 325 feet west of the Seventy-fifth Ohio Monument and about 275 feet east of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment Monument location.

11TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
(ZOUAVES)

COMMANDED BY
COL. GEORGE F. McGINNIS

1ST BRIGADE—COL. M. L. SMITH
3D DIVISION—MAJ. GEN. LEWIS WALLACE

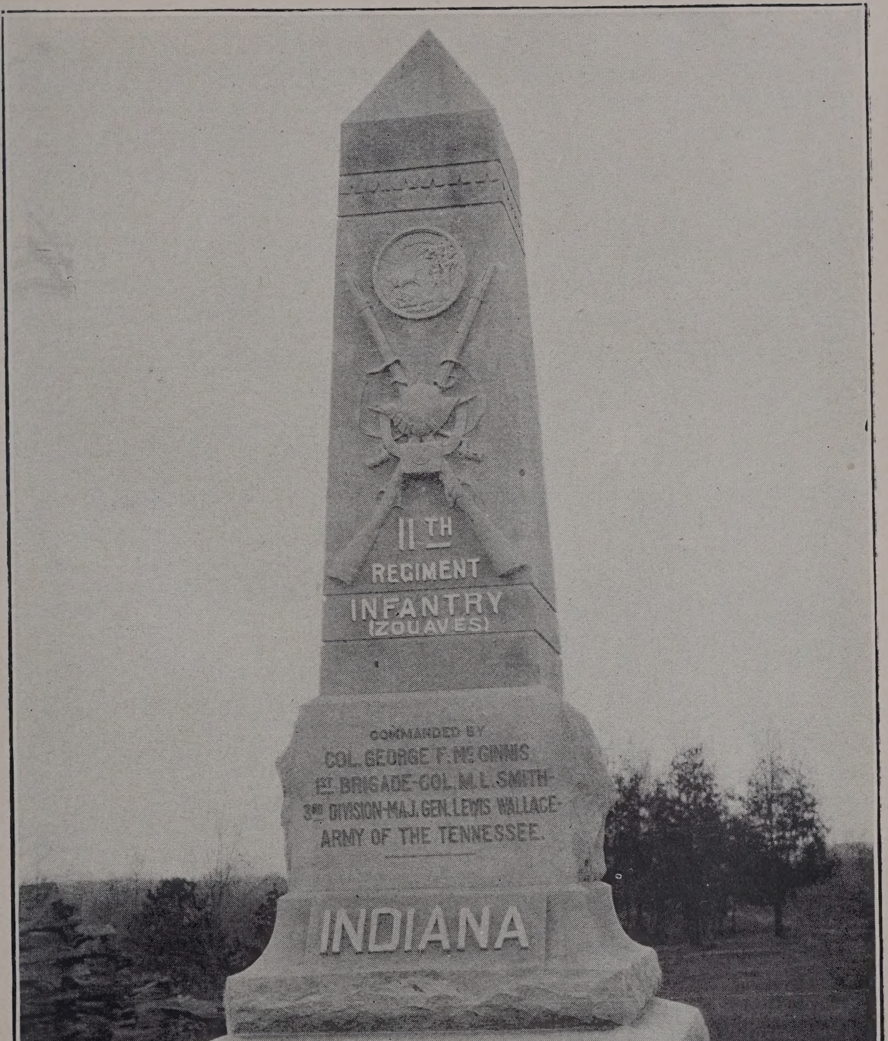
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

INDIANA

11TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. GEORGE F. McGINNIS

From Crump's Landing, April 6, 1862, this regiment marched to Stony Lonesome; thence, 12 m. to a point near Clear Creek; countermarching there, it reached battlefield, via Savannah Road, 7:30 p.m. April 7th, engaged enemy 5:30 a.m., drove him back to this position, where it was furiously assailed for two hours. Enemy gave way. Pursued him till nightfall, halting on south side of Shiloh Branch. Casualties—killed, 11 men; wounded, 1 officer and 50 men; total, 62.

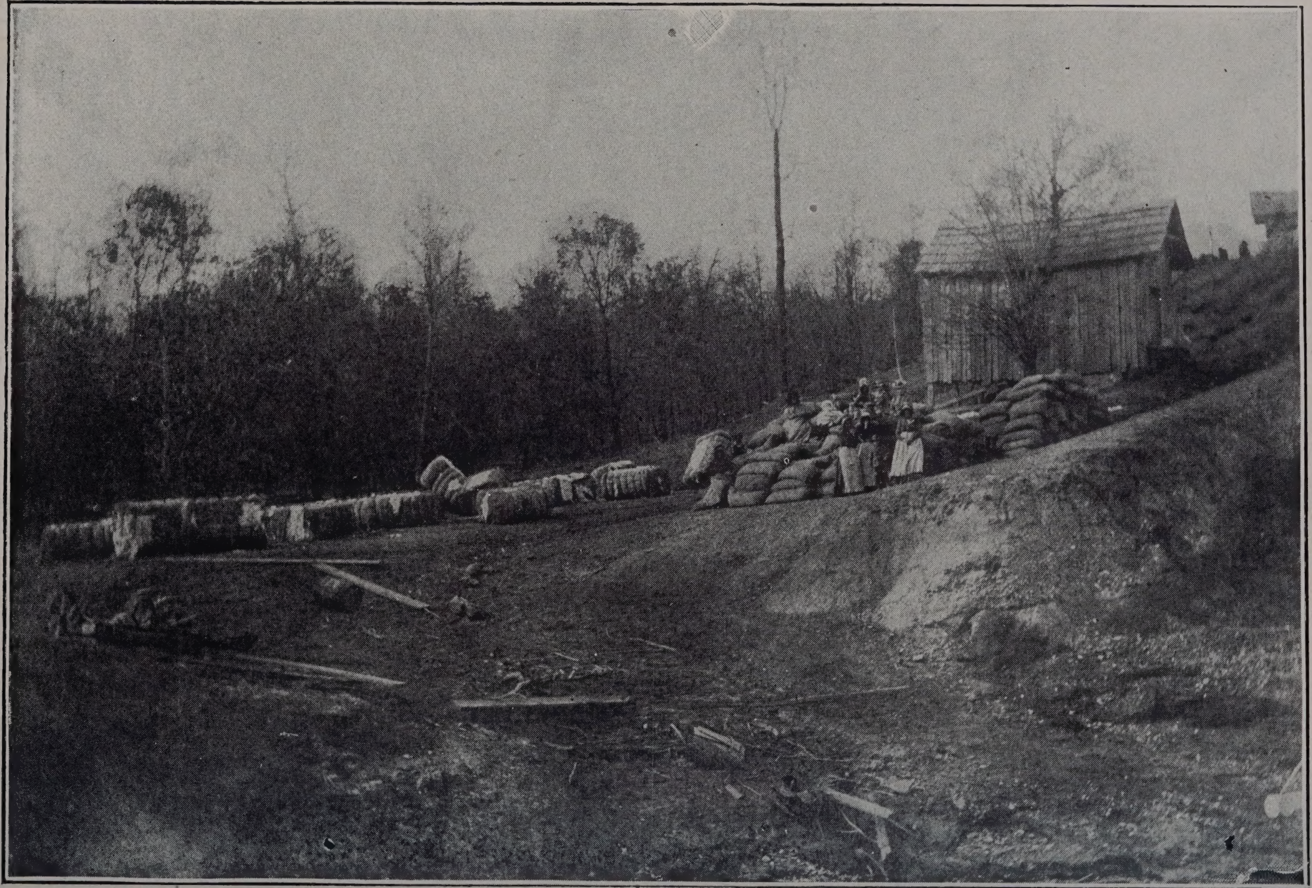

11TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
(ZOUAVES)
COMMANDED BY
COL. GEORGE F. McGINNIS
1ST BRIGADE-COL. M. L. SMITH-
3RD DIVISION-MAJ. GEN. LEWIS WALLACE-
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
INDIANA

transported by steamer to the vicinity of Fort Henry, disembarking on the opposite side, near Fort Heiman, where a slight skirmish took place. It was actively engaged in the battle of Fort Donelson, and after its surrender returned to Fort Heiman, where, on the 6th of March, it was transported by steamboat to Crump's Landing. From there it marched, on the 6th of April, to Stony Lonesome, thence at noon to a point near Clear Creek. Countermarching there, it reached the battlefield via Savannah road at 7.30 o'clock P.M., and at 5.30 o'clock on the morning of the 7th formed into line of battle and took position on the left of Thompson's Ninth Indiana Battery, under command of First Lieutenant George R. Brown, supporting the same. Skirmishers were deployed, and after occupying this position for a considerable length of time the regiment was ordered to advance and take a position half a mile to the front, on a hill, and within five hundred yards of a rebel battery. The position at this point was on the right of Thompson's Battery, where it was held under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns for two hours, when the enemy gave way, followed up by the Eleventh. The advance was slow but steady and certain.

About 10 o'clock the regiment was notified that, in conjunction with the Twenty-fourth Indiana, it would be required to charge and take a rebel battery, but as the enemy vacated their position the order to charge was not given.

At 12 o'clock the rebels made their appearance in large numbers in the immediate front of the regiment, and a steady and long-continued fire upon them was the result, and such a deadly and destructive fire was poured into them that their advance was stopped, and after a desperate struggle to maintain their ground they were forced to retreat, doggedly falling back.

At 2.30 o'clock the Federal forces were falling back, while the enemy was advancing. During this, the most trying moment of the day, orders were received to fall back if it got too hot, but as there were three regiments ready to support the Eleventh in its immediate rear, it did not fall back, but held its position throughout. Fortunately, and much to its relief, at this critical moment the Thirty-second Indiana, Colonel August Willich, came up to its support, and with their assistance the advancing enemy was compelled to retire. The regiment moved into line at once and again made a forward movement, halting on the south side of Shiloh Branch, when it received three cheers—the intelligence that the rebel army was in full retreat.



CRUMP'S LANDING

SIX MILES BELOW PITTSBURG LANDING. HEADQUARTERS OF MAJOR GENERAL LEW WALLACE WHEN BATTLE BEGAN

Twenty-third Infantry

THE Twenty-third Regiment was organized at Camp Noble, New Albany, and was mustered into service on the 29th of July, 1861. William L. Sanderson, Colonel.

Early in August it was ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, and from thence to Paducah, Kentucky, where it remained until the early part of February, 1862, drilling and preparing for active service.

The first engagement of the regiment took place in the attack on Fort Henry, in February, 1862. The Twenty-third was placed on gunboats to assist in the capture of the fort. The gunboat "Essex," on which Company B was placed, became seriously damaged while nearing Fort Henry by the explosion of one of her boilers, which caused a loss of many men to this company.

After the fall of Forts Heiman and Henry the regiment moved up the Tennessee River with Grant's army and was assigned to the Second Brigade (Colonel J. M. Thayer) of General Lew Wallace's Division. It went into camp at Stony Lonesome, two and one-half miles from the Tennessee River, on the Purdy road.

On the morning of April 6th it marched to the battlefield, arriving there about 6 o'clock P.M., and took its position ready for action.

The Twenty-third's position was about one mile east of Shiloh Church, the right front of Lew Wallace's Division on Snake Creek. In this position the regiment was in line all night in a drenching rain, supporting Thompson's Ninth Indiana Battery. On the morning of the 7th the regiment went into the fight at daybreak. It was charged by the Texan Rangers (cavalry), who were repulsed and driven back, and was next assaulted and charged by the Louisiana Tigers (infantry), who fought desperately but were finally routed and driven back. The regiment followed up its victory and continued driving the enemy back until late in the evening, when firing ceased and the victory was won.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Twenty-third Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

TWENTY-THIRD INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 124, Station 94-84 and 43 feet east, 650 feet southeast of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Monument in the woods.

23D
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. WILLIAM L. SANDERSON

2D BRIGADE—COL. J. M. THAYER
3D DIVISION—MAJ. GEN. LEWIS WALLACE

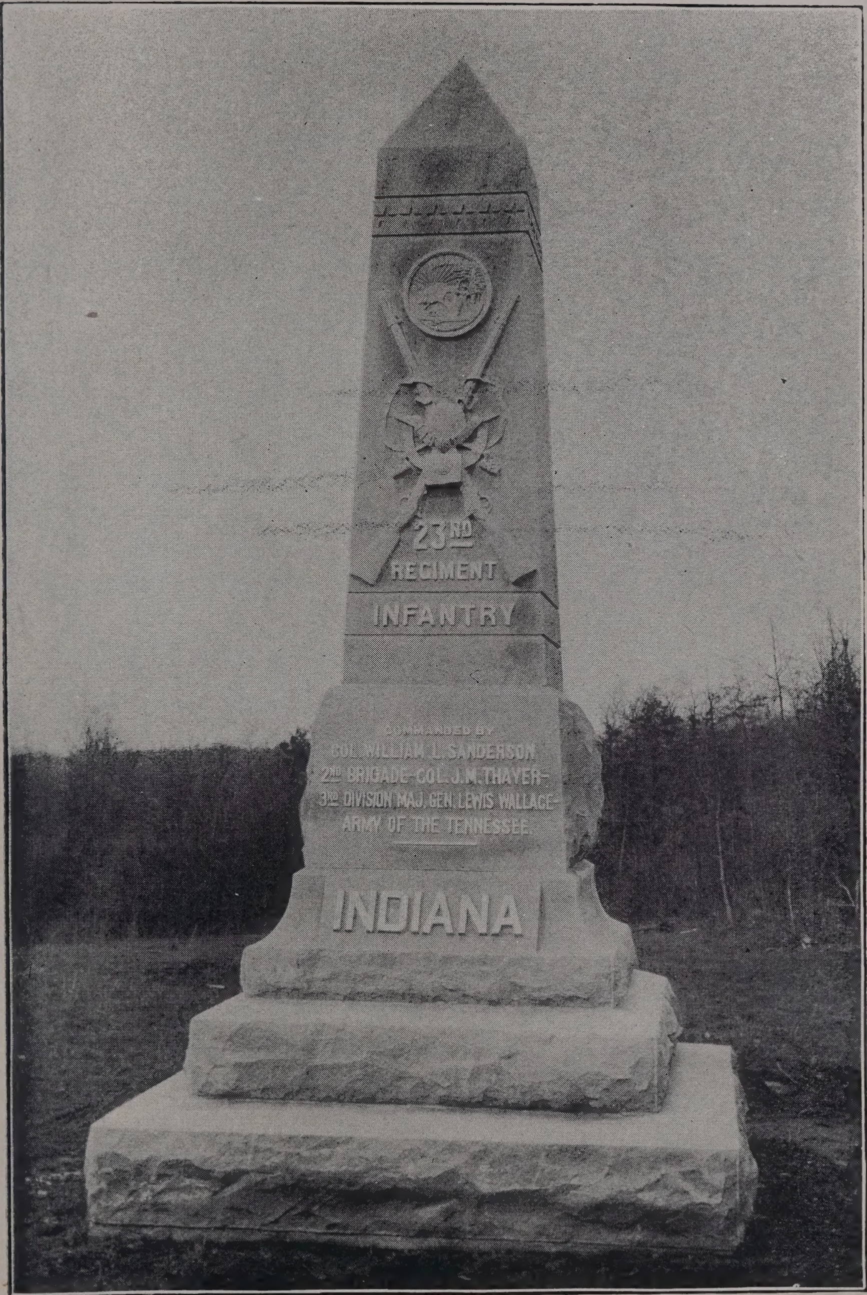
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

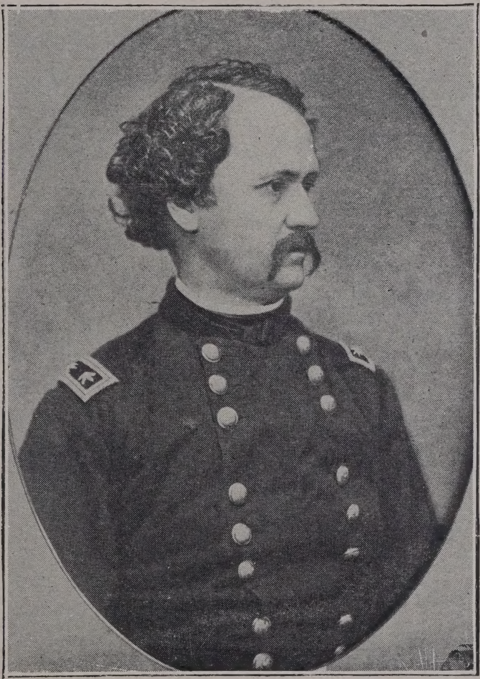
INDIANA

23D INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. WILLIAM L. SANDERSON

FROM STONY LONESOME, APRIL 6, 1862, AT 12 M., THIS REGIMENT MARCHED TO A POINT NEAR CLEAR CREEK; COUNTERMARCHED THERE, IT REACHED BATTLEFIELD, VIA SAVANNAH ROAD, 7:30 P.M. APRIL 7TH, FORMED LINE OF BATTLE AT SUNRISE, ENGAGED THE ENEMY, DROVE HIM TO THIS POSITION, WHERE TWO HOURS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING OCCURRED. ENEMY RETREATED, FOLLOWED BY THIS REGIMENT UNTIL NIGHTFALL. CASUALTIES—KILLED, 7 MEN; WOUNDED, 1 OFFICER AND 34 MEN; MISSING, 1 MAN; TOTAL, 43.


23RD
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. WILLIAM L. SANDERSON
2ND BRIGADE-COL. J. M. THAYER-
3RD DIVISION MAJ. GEN. LEWIS WALLACE-
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
INDIANA



COLONEL ALVIN P. HOVEY

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Twenty-fourth Infantry

THE Twenty-fourth Regiment was organized and mustered into service at Vincennes on the 31st of July, 1861, with Alvin P. Hovey as Colonel. On the 19th of August it left camp to join Fremont's army at St. Louis. The regiment soon moved into the interior of Missouri, where it remained until February, 1862, when it was ordered to reinforce the army then investing Fort Donelson. Reaching Paducah, Kentucky, the day after the surrender of Fort Donelson, it proceeded to Fort Henry, where it remained until the advance of Grant's army to Pittsburg Landing. It was encamped at Crump's Landing, and from there it marched, on the 6th of April, to Stony Lonesome, thence at noon to a point near Clear Creek. Countermarching there, it reached the battlefield at 7 o'clock P.M., and early in the morning of the 7th the entire brigade was at once formed in line of battle. About 6.30 o'clock A.M. skirmishers were thrown out in advance, who were at once fired upon by the enemy, but the Twenty-fourth held its ground and, advancing, drove the rebels before them. Thence it passed through a small woodland ravine into an open field, and on a double-quick rushed forward to support one of the Union batteries, which was playing with deadly effect upon the rebel batteries, until the enemy was compelled to fall back, unable to maintain the position. A halt was now ordered for a few minutes, while shot and shell rained thick and fast. The Twenty-fourth, with the First Brigade, again advanced and passed through another field, where a stubborn and desperate conflict ensued. About 11 o'clock A.M. three gallant officers of the regiment fell—Lieutenant Colonel Gerber, Captain McGuffin, and Lieutenant Southwick.

The skirmishers and battery again forced the rebels back, closely followed by the brigade, into a strip of woods, where a

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Twenty-fourth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

TWENTY-FOURTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 114, Station 96-85 and 80 feet west. In the south end of Crescent field and 500 feet west of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Monument.

24TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. ALVIN P. HOVEY

1ST BRIGADE—COL. M. L. SMITH
3D DIVISION—MAJ. GEN. LEWIS WALLACE

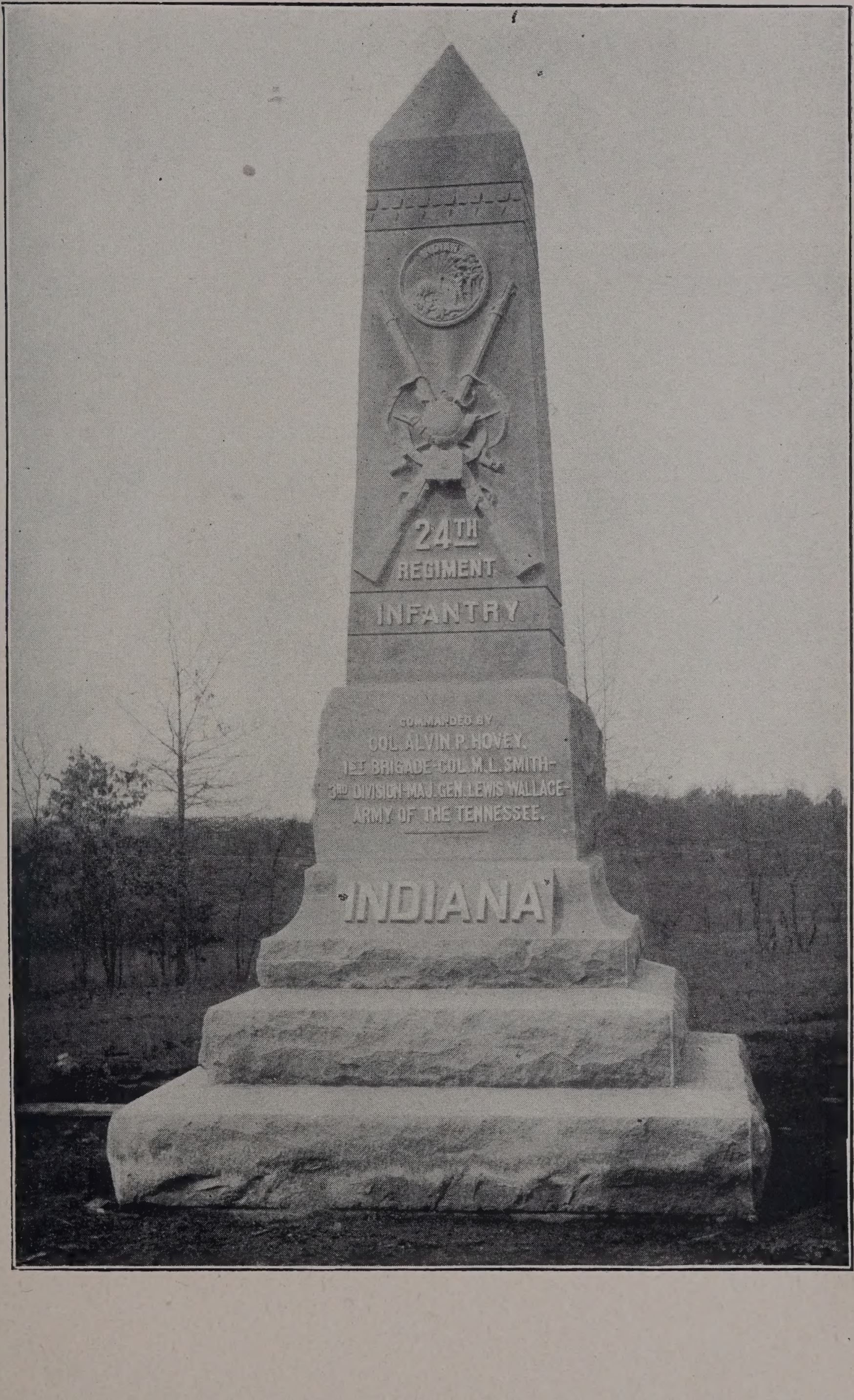
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

INDIANA

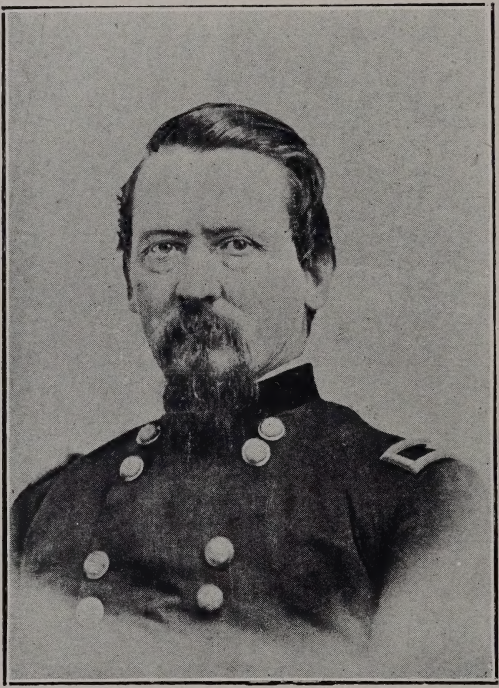
24TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. ALVIN P. HOVEY

From Crump's Landing, April 6, 1862, this regiment marched to Stony Lonesome, thence 12 m. to a point near Clear Creek; countermarched there, it reached battlefield, via Savannah Road, 7:30 p.m. April 7th, engaged the enemy at 5:30 a.m., drove him back to this position, where it was furiously assaulted for two hours. Enemy gave way, pursued him till nightfall, halting on south side of Shiloh Branch. Casualties—killed, 3 officers and 3 men; wounded, 1 officer and 44 men; total, 51.


24TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. ALVIN P. HOVEY.
1ST BRIGADE-COL. M. L. SMITH-
3RD DIVISION-MAJ. GEN. LEWIS WALLACE-
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
INDIANA

terrible conflict of musketry ensued, which continued for several hours, the enemy contesting every inch of ground. During the day every company of the Twenty-fourth was deployed as skirmishers. It fought bravely and gallantly during the entire day, halting on the south side of Shiloh Branch when victory was proclaimed by cheers over cheers from all over the battlefield.



COLONEL J. C. VEATCH

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

Twenty-fifth Infantry

THE Twenty-fifth Regiment was organized at Evansville July 17, 1861, and mustered into service for three years at the same place on August 19, 1861. The regiment moved to and remained in camp at St. Louis, Missouri, until September 14th, when it proceeded to Jefferson City and from thence to Georgetown. In October it participated in the march of Fremont's army to Springfield and back again to Otterville, marching two hundred and forty miles in about two weeks' time. It remained in the vicinity of Otterville and Lamine River bridge until December, when it marched with Pope's Division south of Warrensburg, forming part of the auxiliary force that captured thirteen hundred rebels on the Blackwater on the 19th of December. It took charge of the prisoners and marched them to Sedalia, from thence by rail to St. Louis, and joined the transports to reinforce the expedition up the Tennessee River against Fort Donelson. It took an active part in this battle, with a loss of sixteen killed and eighty wounded. It formed a part of the storming party on the 15th that went into and held the outer works of the fort, with a loss of four wounded.

On the 5th of March it left Fort Donelson, marched to Fort Henry, and there embarked on transports, disembarking at Pittsburg Landing on the 18th, where it remained in camp until the 6th of April, when it participated in the Battle of Shiloh, engaging the enemy on both days. The regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William H. Morgan and attached to the Second Brigade (Colonel J. C. Veatch) of General Hurlbut's Division, Army of the Tennessee. The position assigned to it was on the edge of the field used as a review ground, where it remained for nearly an hour. The forces engaging the enemy were driven back from the front of this regiment and a large part of the retreating column was driven through the lines of the

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Twenty-fifth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

TWENTY-FIFTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 94, Station 84-87 and 12 feet east, on north side of Corinth Road, and just west of the point where the road leading to General McClernand's headquarters intersects it; 200 feet northwest of McAllister's Battery Monument.

25TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM H. MORGAN

2D BRIGADE—COL. J. C. VEATCH
4TH DIVISION—GEN. HURLBUT

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

INDIANA

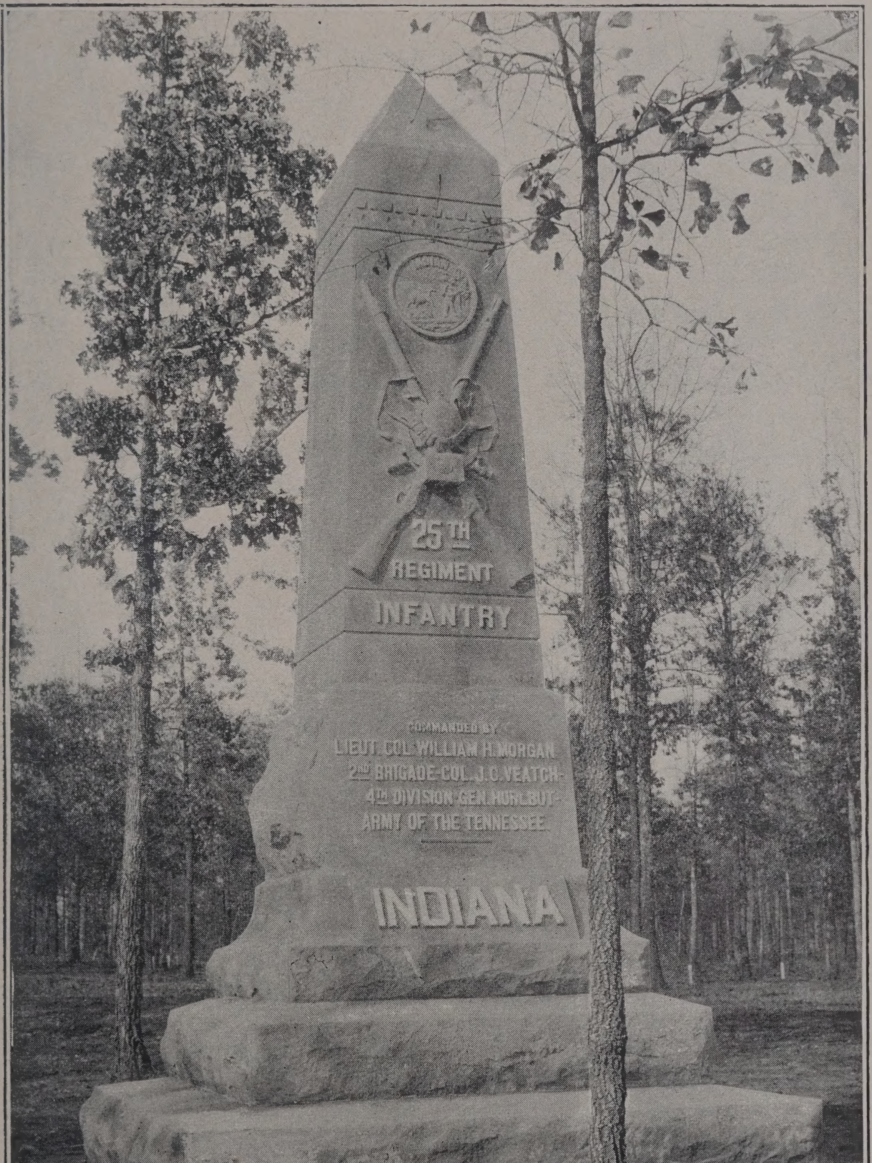
25TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY

LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM H. MORGAN
(WOUNDED)

MAJ. JOHN W. FOSTER

This regiment took this position at 9 a.m., April 6, 1862, and held it against a fierce assault of the enemy for two hours. Being flanked, fell back 100 yards; again it fell back 100 yards. Here regiment was furiously assailed by infantry and artillery, which caused it to fall back slowly to the right of the siege guns, where it rested Sunday night. On Monday, April 7, regiment continued in battle during the day. Casualties—killed, 2 officers and 19 men; wounded, 4 officers and 111 men; missing, 3 men; total, 139.


25TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM H. MORGAN
2ND BRIGADE-COL. J. C. VEATCH-
4TH DIVISION-GEN. HURLBUT-
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
INDIANA

Twenty-fifth. The lines of this regiment continued unbroken. It fought bravely and gallantly, and an attempt to give a permanent check to their progress was unavailing. The regiments on its right began to waver and fall back, compelling the Twenty-fifth to do likewise in order to keep from being completely surrounded by the overwhelming numbers attacking. Here Lieutenant Colonel William H. Morgan, commanding the regiment, was wounded and carried from the field. The command of the regiment was assumed by Major John W. Foster, who rallied the men to their colors, which action no doubt saved it from entire dismemberment.

Early next morning the regiment was formed again in line of battle, and fought with skill and courage to the end of the engagement.

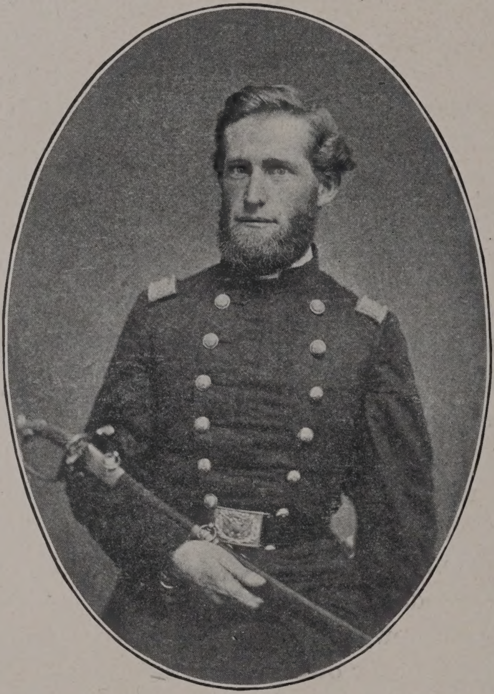
The following account of the great battle, written by Major John W. Foster, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, is the most clear relation we have yet met with:

[New York Semi-Weekly Tribune, Tuesday, April 22, 1862.]

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 7, 1862.

Dear Father—Tired, worn out, almost exhausted, I have just brought the remnant of the noble Twenty-fifth Indiana back into our old camp from the front of the hardest fought, most strongly contested and bloodiest battlefield upon the American continent. But I can not lie down without first preparing a short account of it, to assure you of my own personal safety, the gallant conduct of our regiment, and the glorious triumph of our arms. A terrible conflict of two full days of continuous fighting has this evening left us in possession of the field, which was at one time almost lost.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, about 6.30 o'clock, just after we had finished breakfast, we were attracted by a continuous roar of musketry, with occasional discharges of artillery on our extreme left, near the river. In a few minutes we were in line of battle and moving forward to the attack. We had hardly left the camp before we saw the roads full of our flying men, and all along the route for the two miles we passed over were strewn guns, knapsacks and blankets, and we found to our dismay that our front had been completely surprised, one whole division scattered and retreating in utter confusion, and the enemy in force already a mile within our camps.



MAJOR JOHN W. FOSTER

COMMANDING TWENTY-FIFTH INDIANA REGIMENT
AT SHILOH, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1862

We were drawn up in line of battle, our brigade, under command of Colonel Veatch, in a skirt of timber bordering a large field, on the outer edge of which our troops were engaging the enemy. But the enemy pressed on in overwhelming force, and just as the troops in front of us began to waver we discovered that the enemy had flanked us on the right and was rapidly advancing (in what force we knew not, but the woods were perfectly swarming) to attack our brigade on the right and rear. So it became necessary for us to change our front to the rear to meet them.

The Fifteenth Illinois was on the right, the Fourteenth Illinois in the center, and the Twenty-fifth Indiana on the left; the other regiment—the Forty-sixth Illinois—by the rapid flanking of the enemy becoming detached from the brigade, was not with us again during the whole action. This brought the first fire upon the Fifteenth Illinois, which stood it nobly but was soon overpowered; likewise the Fourteenth. In the meantime the troops in front and on the left were completely routed by the enemy and came pell-mell right through our lines, causing some little confusion, and hardly had they passed through to the rear before the enemy were upon us, and here the fire of musketry was most terrible.

Our men tried to stand up to it, but everything was breaking to pieces all around us and it was more than we could do, short of annihilation. We poured in a few well-directed volleys and reluctantly left the field, many of our men firing as they fell back. The loss here was very heavy. All the field officers of the Twenty-fifth Illinois were killed instantly, and many commissioned officers; two of our Lieutenants were killed and three wounded, and one of our Captains is either killed or a prisoner. We will make thorough search for him on the field in the morning.

We left dead on this field fifteen men killed almost instantly on the first fire, and a large number wounded. At the first fire Lieutenant Colonel Morgan was wounded in the leg (not seriously), and was immediately carried off the field. From this time I led the regiment in person. I did all I could to make the men contest the ground firmly as they fell back, and on the first favorable ground, about one hundred yards from the first line of battle, I planted the colors and mounted a fallen tree, and, waving my hat with all my might, I cheered and called upon the men to rally on the flag—never to desert their colors. All of the left wing responded to my call most nobly, and rallied with considerable alacrity under a most galling and dangerous fire. I did not see Colonel Morgan fall, and supposed he had charge of the right wing, but the various Captains collected a large number of men, and as soon as I got under cover of the regiments on the left and rear they brought their men up and joined me, and I thus had still quite a battalion, notwithstanding the killed and number wounded, and the straying or lost ones. The men who came to me at this time had been "tried in the furnace" and were true men, and during all the trying scenes of the rest of the day and of today they never faltered in obeying my commands and did most bravely.

As soon as our brigade was collected Colonel Veatch moved us over to the right to support General McClernand's Division, which was being very hard pressed by the enemy, said to be commanded by Beauregard. The left, so our prisoners report, was commanded by Bragg and the center by Johnston. They also report that the column that attacked our brigade in the morning, of which I have just spoken, numbers 12,000 under Bragg, and that the whole force was near 100,000, but we do not know—only that it was very large, sufficiently so to attack our extensive camp on all sides in heavy force.

In the afternoon our pickets reported the enemy advancing against us, on the left of General McClernand. As soon as we had drawn them well up by our picket skirmish, under Captain Rheinlander, the Fourteenth Illinois flanked them and was just beginning to pour upon them a heavy fire, while we were moving up to the assistance of the Fourteenth in fine style, when the whole mass of our left, which had for five or six hours been steadily and stubbornly contesting the victorious advance of the enemy in that direction, gave way in all directions, about half-past three, and came sweeping by us in utter and total confusion—cavalry, ambulances, artillery, and thousands of infantry, all in one mass, while the enemy were following closely in pursuit, at the same time throwing grape, canister and shells thick and fast among them.

It was a time of great excitement and dismay. It appeared that all was lost; but I was unwilling to throw our regiment into the flying mass, only to be trampled to pieces and thoroughly disorganized and broken. So I held them back in the wash on the side of the road until the mass of the rout had passed, when I put my men in the rear of the retreat and by this means fell into a heavy cross fire of the enemy, but I preferred that to being crushed to pieces by our own army. Here we lost a number of men killed, and many wounded.

Among those who fell, wounded badly in the leg, was Sergeant Major William Jones, who had stood right by me fearlessly through the whole day. This rout decided that day's work. We were driven back nearly to the river landing, but still the ground was strongly defended all the time, but the enemy kept pressing us in all the time, and if at this time they had made a bold and united charge all along their line we would have been totally and utterly routed; but a half-hour's apparent cessation of heavy firing gave our scattered forces time to rally, while the first two regiments of Buell's long-expected advance took position on the hill in the rear, and our forces fell back and formed with them near the landing for a final stand.

About 5 o'clock in the evening the enemy made a heavy charge and attempted to carry this position. The contest was most terrible; the roar of musketry was one continuous peal for near half an hour. All that saved us was two heavy siege pieces on the hill and the firmness of our men on this last stand. Night closed in on us, with almost the whole of our extensive camps in the hands of the enemy. It was a gloomy night for us all, and to add to our discomforts we had a heavy rain with no shelter. But we had saved enough ground to make a stand upon, and during the night 20,000 fresh troops from Buell's army were transported across the river and Lew Wallace moved up his division from below on our right.

This morning at dawn of day began one of the grandest and most terrific battles ever fought. Buell moved forward on the left and center, and Wallace on the right, with their fresh troops, while Grant's army steadily followed them up and held the ground firmly as it was gained. From early in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon the roar of musketry and artillery was one almost continuous thunder. It was grand beyond description. I have not time to tell you of it in this letter, and you will have it fully described in the newspapers.

The enemy fought with great desperation and steadiness, but Wallace continued to press them on the right, driving them to the left, and Buell pressing them on the left, driving them to the right, until they were getting completely outflanked, when at 3 o'clock our brigade was ordered up to the front and center and directed to charge the retreating enemy, but they traveled too fast for us. Nothing but cavalry could reach them. We remained on the outposts until evening, and then came in to get a good night's sleep in our camp after the fatigues of a two days' steady fight. The night is terribly disagreeable—rainy and chilly—and tens of thousands of troops are sleeping on the bare ground with no covering, just as we did last night.

Indiana has borne an honorable part in the great battle. I know that the Ninth, Eleventh, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Regiments were engaged, and I think the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, with several others, I have no doubt, though I have been too busy on the field to know much of it; have not even had time yet to see Colonel Morgan or our wounded officers and men. The Forty-second was busy here today, but I hardly think it was in the fight, though it may have been. Thompson's Battery is said to have done noble work. Aleck[1] was busy with the trains and baggage. The enemy came right up to our tents; the camp was shelled; he had to move wagons and baggage to the landing; did his duty well. But we are back again tonight.

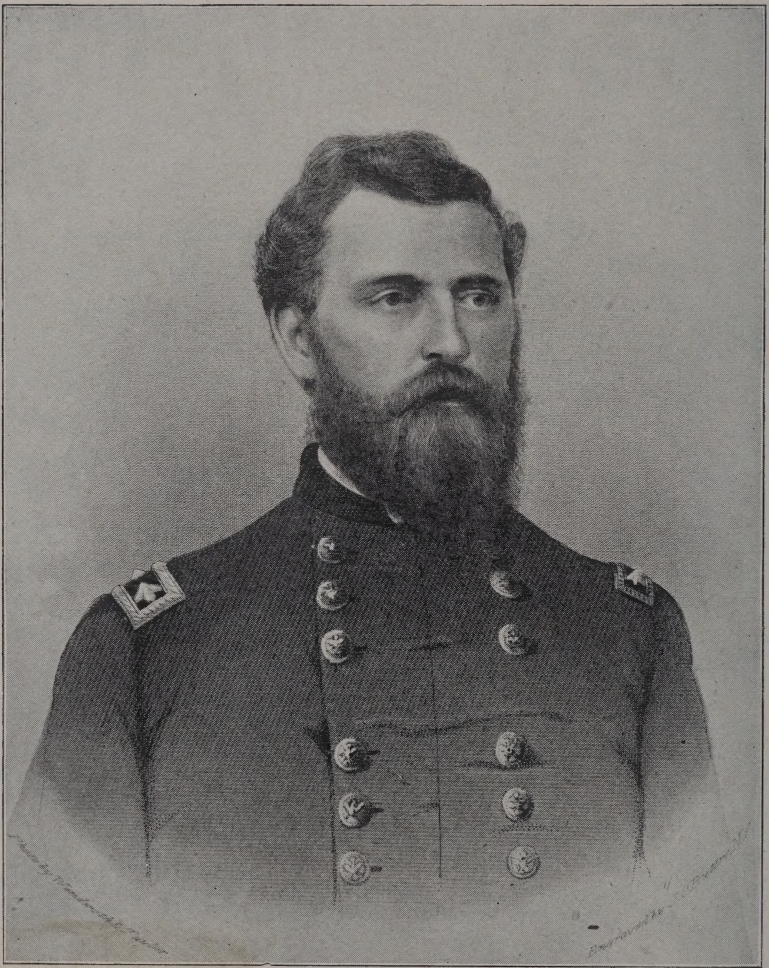
I tried in this terrible conflict to do my duty well, and I am willing to leave to my officers and men the judgment.

I forgot to mention Colonel Veatch. He acted with great coolness and courage, and was always with his brigade in the thickest of the fight. He had two horses shot under him, but escaped unharmed. Your affectionate son,

John W. Foster.

---

[1] A. H. Foster, Regimental Quartermaster.



COLONEL CHARLES CRUFT

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Thirty-first Infantry

THE Thirty-first Regiment was organized at Terre Haute, and mustered into service for three years on the 15th of September, 1861, with Charles Cruft as Colonel. Soon after it moved to Kentucky and went into camp at Calhoun, on Green River, where it remained until a few days prior to the siege of Fort Donelson. Moving from Calhoun on the 11th of February, 1862, it reached the Battlefield of Fort Donelson in time to participate in the engagement of the 14th and 15th and was present at the surrender on the 16th of February.

In this engagement it lost twelve of its members in killed, fifty-two wounded, and four missing. It then marched across the country to Fort Henry. On March 10, 1862, it joined General Grant's expedition up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there on the 15th, and was assigned to the Third Brigade of General S. A. Hurlbut's Division. On the 5th of April General Lauman was assigned and took command of the Third Brigade.

On Sunday morning, the 6th of April, 1862, about 7.30 o'clock, the rapid volleys of musketry from camps to the front indicated the commencement of the battle. Soon after an order was received from the General commanding the brigade to form the regiment for action. In a few minutes it was in brigade line on the right and the brigade was moved in column to the front along the Hamburg road. The regiment was formed in line of battle in the position indicated by Brigadier General Lauman, which position became known as the "Hornets' Nest," and during the terrific engagements the woods in front caught fire and many dead and wounded were burned. At this time the battle was progressing actively upon the right and left of the main line. Soon the enemy attacked in great force and with much desperation. The attack was met with perfect coolness and with a low and steady fire. After the expenditure of some thirty rounds the enemy was repulsed. The advance of the rebels was within ten yards of the

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Thirty-first Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 62, Station 66-60 and 70 feet east, in the woods west of Peach Orchard and on the south side of the old sunken road, 400 feet to the right of the Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment Monument location and about 1,000 feet nearly west of the Bloody Pond.

31ST
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. CHARLES CRUFT

3D BRIGADE—GEN. LAUMAN
4TH DIVISION—GEN. HURLBUT

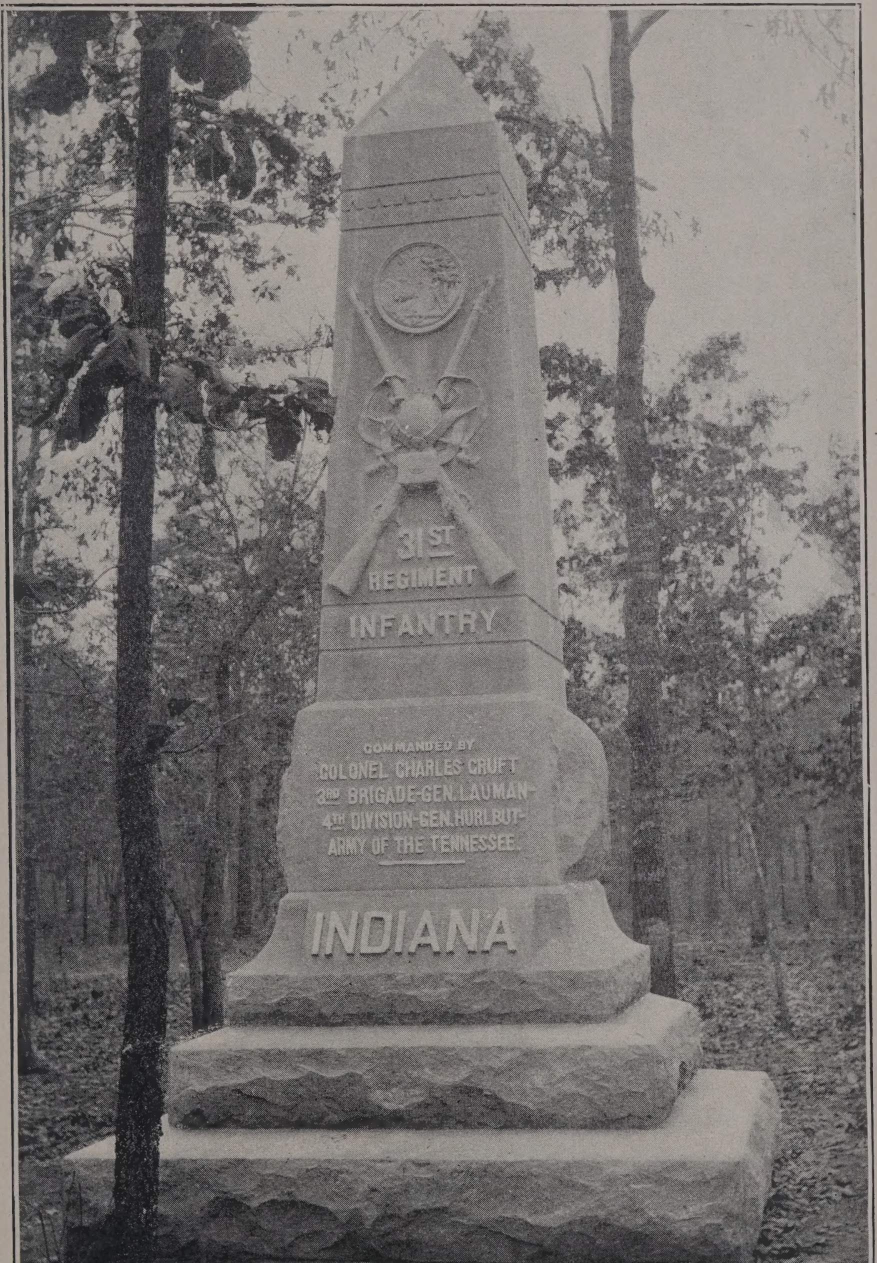
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

INDIANA

31ST INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. CHARLES CRUFT
(WOUNDED)
LIEUT. COL. JOHN OSBORN

THIS REGIMENT TOOK THIS POSITION SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862, AT 8:30 A.M., AND HELD IT AGAINST REPEATED CHARGES OF THE ENEMY UNTIL 2:30 P.M. DURING THIS TIME THE WOODS IN FRONT CAUGHT FIRE, AND MANY DEAD AND WOUNDED WERE BURNED. THE REGIMENT WAS THEN TRANSFERRED TO THE LEFT AND WAS ENGAGED EAST OF THE HAMBURG ROAD UNTIL 4 P.M., WHEN IT SLOWLY RETIRED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE SIEGE GUNS. ON MONDAY, APRIL 7TH, IT WAS ENGAGED DURING THE DAY ON THE RIGHT CENTER OF THE ARMY. CASUALTIES—KILLED, 2 OFFICERS AND 19 MEN; WOUNDED, 4 OFFICERS AND 110 MEN; MISSING, 2 MEN; TOTAL, 138.


31ST
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COLONEL CHARLES CRUFT
3RD BRIGADE-GEN. LAUMAN-
4TH DIVISION-GEN. HURLBUT-
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
INDIANA

Third Brigade line, and the slaughter among the enemy was terrible. A second attack was shortly made with increased fury. The line of the Third Brigade stood unbroken, however, and after exhausting nearly the last cartridge again repulsed the enemy. Here a slight cessation in the attack occurred barely long enough to procure fresh ammunition from the rear. The cartridge boxes of the men were scarcely filled when, for the third time, the enemy again attacked. The line stood firm and again succeeded against superior numbers. A fourth assault was soon made, which was gallantly repulsed, when the enemy withdrew, leaving the Thirty-first with the balance of the brigade in position. The enemy, retreating, moved off toward the left of the main line.

During the action the Thirty-first fired an average of about one hundred rounds per man. The great number of the enemy's dead left lying along in front when he retreated attested the accuracy and steadiness of the fire.

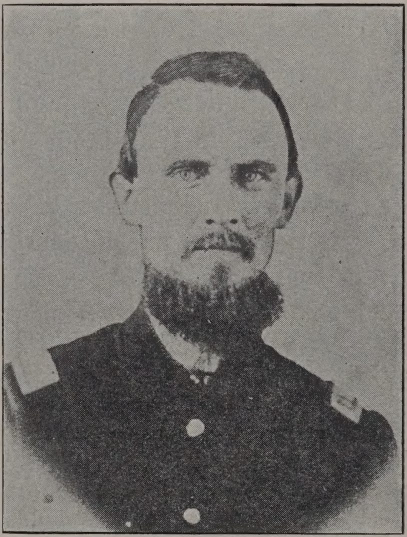
Early in the afternoon, about 2 o'clock, an order was received to move to the left. This was promptly executed. For some minutes the brigade was halted near the Hamburg road, to protect Willard's Battery, which was then playing upon the enemy. The various regiments were then moved farther to the left and the Thirty-first to the extreme left and placed in position to await the expected attack. The action soon commenced.

It became apparent that the enemy was preparing for a flank movement in great force. This shortly took place in compact lines, and regiment after regiment marched up from a large ravine to the left with Confederate flags flying in perfect order, as if on dress parade, and came nearer and nearer. The Thirty-first advanced promptly, but the advance could not be sustained in the absence of a reserve against the overwhelming force of the enemy. After a desperate struggle, in which some ten rounds were fired, the regiment on the left was forced back.

An order was now given along the entire line to fall back and a general retreat was made about 4 o'clock P. M. to a ridge nearer the river. Here the regiment was again formed in brigade line and marched up to the support of a section of a battery of large siege guns, and occupied this position during the desperate fight which closed the day.

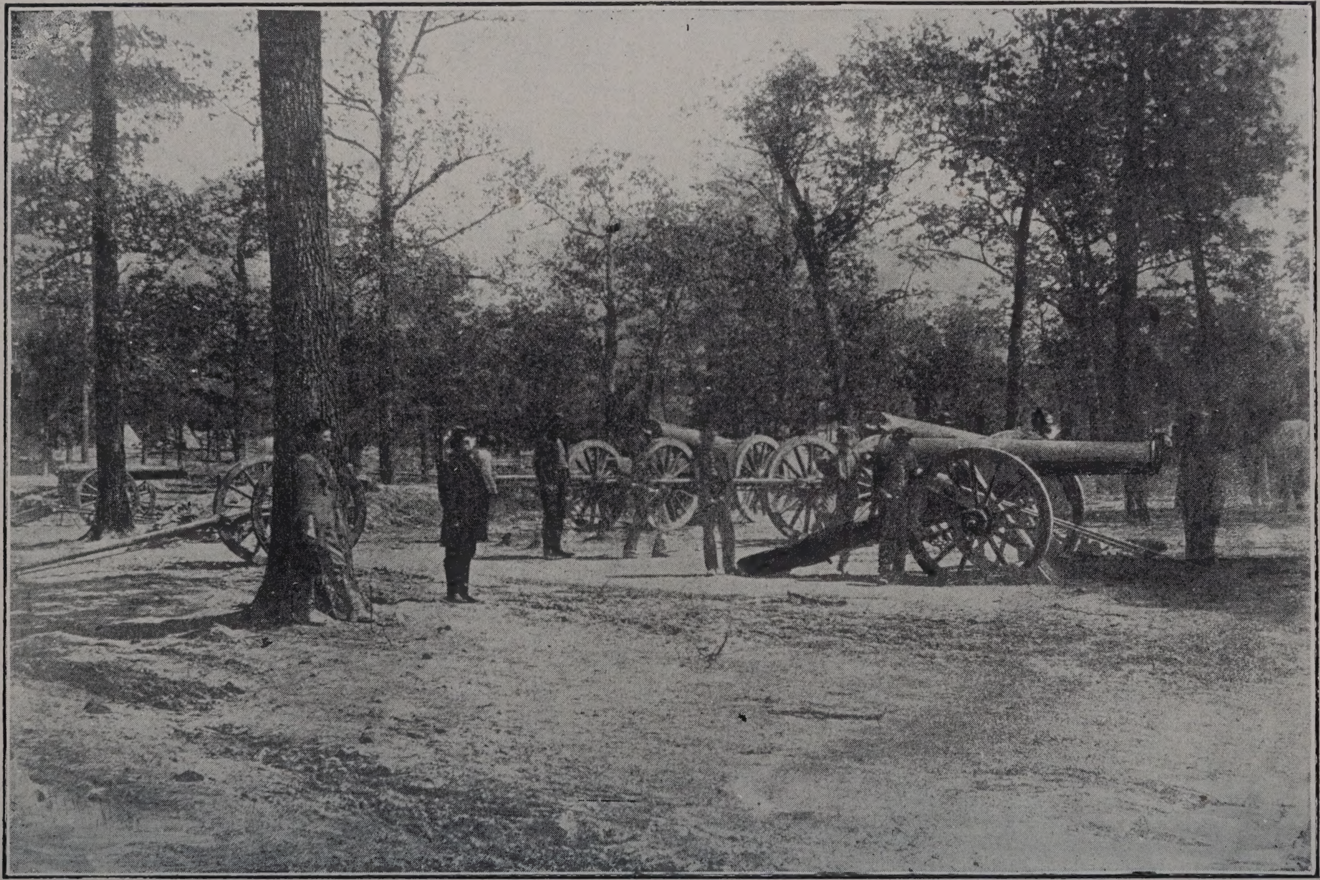
After the repulse of the enemy the Thirty-first was moved forward with the residue of the brigade about three-fourths of a mile and there bivouacked for the night.

Colonel Cruft, having been wounded in the first day's engagement, Lieutenant Colonel John Osborn took command of the regiment and early next morning reported to General W. T. Sherman, where it soon became actively engaged in the general fight of the right center of the army, and in the fiercest part of the battle, and served with him until the close. The regiment lost many brave officers and men, among them Major Arn, who was mortally wounded.



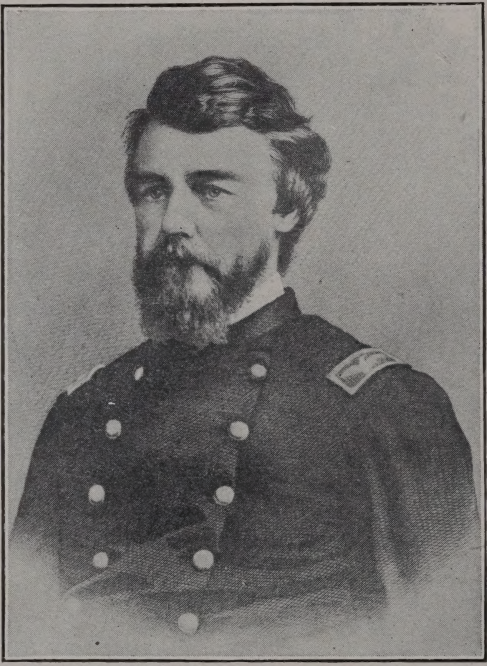
CAPTAIN GEORGE HARVEY

COMPANY I, THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA, KILLED ON SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862



SIEGE GUNS ON THE BANKS OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER, SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1862

USED FOR ONE HOUR IN SILENCING THE REBEL ARTILLERY



COLONEL HUGH B. REED

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Forty-fourth Infantry

THE Forty-fourth Regiment was raised in the old Tenth Congressional District and rendezvoused at Fort Wayne, where the organization of the regiment was completed on the 24th of October, 1861, with Hugh B. Reed as Colonel. On the 22d of November the regiment was mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant H. E. Stansbury, U. S. A. On November 23d it was ordered to Indianapolis, where it went into camp, and on the 26th left for Evansville, from thence to Henderson, Kentucky. Reporting to General Thomas L. Crittenden, it was assigned to Colonel Charles Cruft's Brigade and went into camp at Calhoun, on Green River, and made numerous marches on scouting expeditions in search of marauders. It broke camp February 9, 1862, and was transported by steamer to Paducah, Kentucky, and from there to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River. February 11th it was assigned to General Lew Wallace's Division, which, with Commodore Foote's fleet of gunboats, was sent to Fort Donelson by way of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and landed five miles below Fort Donelson, where it disembarked on the 14th and moved to the right of the Union lines in a fierce and raging snowstorm. It formed at once into line of battle and participated in the siege in all its fury. On the following day it was in the hottest of the battle, losing many men in killed and wounded. The regiment was the first to march into the town of Dover, and had the honor of receiving and stacking the guns of a number of Confederate regiments. From Fort Donelson it marched in advance across the country to Fort Henry, and on March 10th embarked on board the steamer Memphis, forming a part of General Grant's army, which embraced a fleet of eighty steamers and gunboats, arriving at Pittsburg Landing on the 15th, and was assigned to the Third Brigade of General S. A. Hurlbut's Division, Army of the Tennessee. Its camp was established one mile from the river landing, at a point where the Hamburg

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Forty-fourth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 60, Station 62-63 and 26 feet west, west of the old Peach Orchard field and 10 feet east of the old sunken road in which the regiment fought, 1,000 feet east of the Fifth Ohio Battery Monument and 400 feet to the left of the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment Monument location; also 500 feet west of the Park gravel road, 500 feet a little south of west from the cedar tree planted by a Southern lady after the battle, by the name of Mrs. Perry Cantrill, marking the spot where she thought the Confederate General, Albert Sidney Johnston, was killed; also 1,000 feet nearly due west of the Bloody Pond, nearly on a straight line passing by the cedar tree.

44TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. HUGH B. REED
3D BRIGADE—GEN. LAUMAN
4TH DIVISION—GEN. HURLBUT

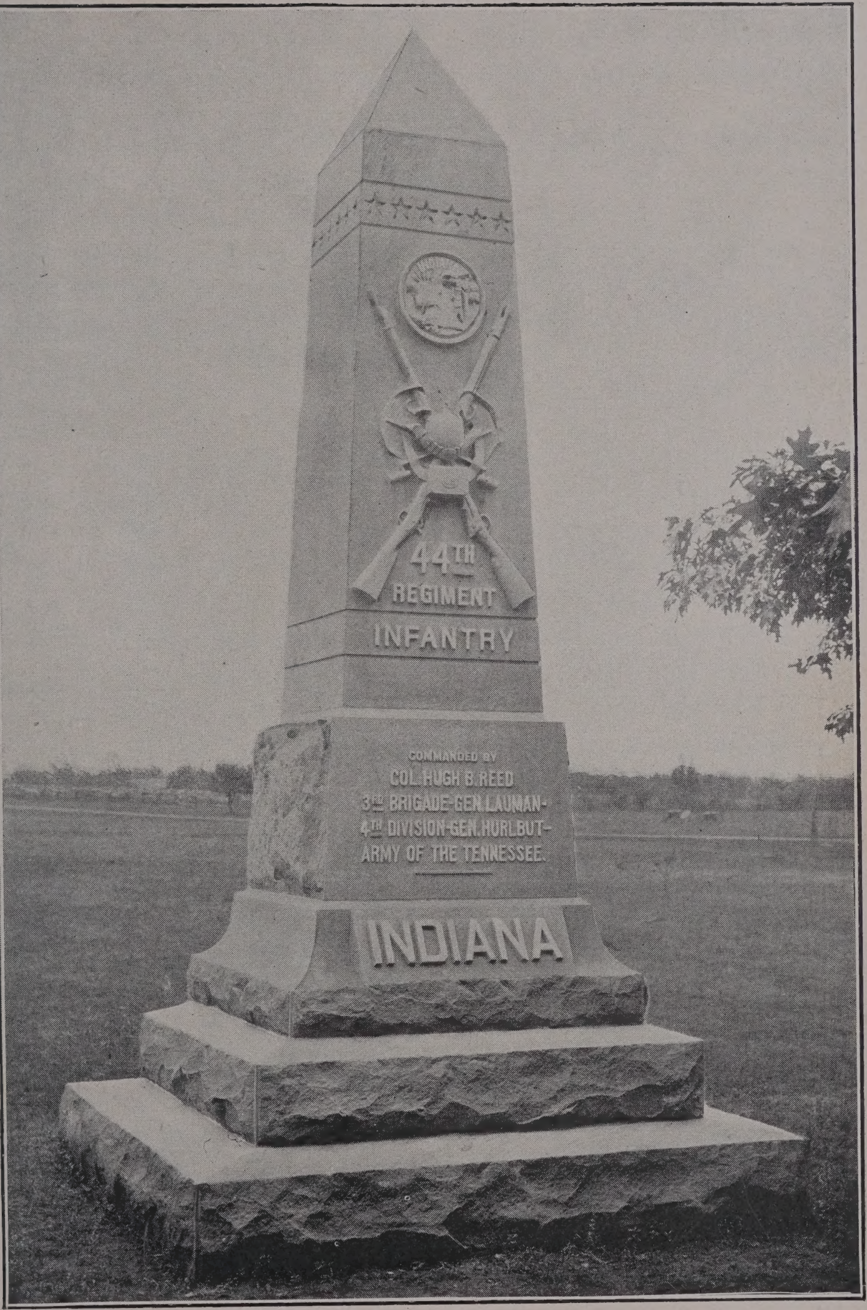
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

INDIANA

44TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. HUGH B. REED

This regiment formed in this line Sunday, April 6, 1862, at 8:30 a.m. It repulsed several charges made by the enemy, including four terrific charges by right of Gibson's Brigade, which, under orders of Gen. Bragg, was attempting to force this part of the line back. During these engagements the woods caught fire. At 2:30 p.m. regiment fell back to a line with 1st Brigade, then to rear and left of the Bloody Pond, where it charged on enemy's infantry and artillery. Here seven flag-bearers were shot down. At 4:30 p.m. slowly fell back and supported siege guns. Monday, April 7th, regiment fought the enemy till 3 p.m. Number of men in action, 478. Casualties—killed, 1 officer and 33 men; wounded, 6 officers and 171 men; missing, 1 man; total, 212.


44TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. HUGH B. REED
3RD BRIGADE-GEN. LAUMAN-
4TH DIVISION-GEN. HURLBUT-
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
INDIANA

and Savannah road crosses the road from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, Mississippi. A picket line was established and the Forty-fourth was one of the first regiments on the picket line on the great Battlefield of Shiloh, which was three weeks before the battle took place. It became thus familiar and conversant with the locations and surroundings of the country in front of the Union forces prior to the battle. On the 5th of April, 1862, General Lauman was assigned and took command of the brigade (the Third).

At 6.30 o'clock, Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the booming of cannon and roar of musketry began without any warning whatever in front and on the extreme left, near the river, and spent cannon balls came rolling through the regimental camp grounds. The regiment was then hurriedly formed into line of battle, numbering four hundred seventy-eight men. In the midst of excitement and the beating of the long roll it was moved forward to the attack, and on its advance was met by a large body of fleeing and panic-stricken men. Guns, knapsacks and blankets were strewn everywhere. An entire division was seen scattered and retreating, which looked as though the whole Union army had been surprised. The enemy at this time was already a mile within the Federal Army camps. The regiment and brigade formed into line of battle again at 8.30 o'clock A.M., west of a peach orchard, in an old sunken road in a dense woods (where its monument is now erected), facing west. In its front through the woods in an open field the Third Brigade was formed in the following order: The Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiments on the left, the Forty-fourth Indiana on the right center, with the Thirty-first Indiana on the right, joining the left of General Prentiss' Division, which had been driven back. The First Brigade of General Hurlbut's Division took position on the left of General Lauman's Brigade, facing south, supported by Mann's and Ross's Batteries, and became known as the "Hornets' Nest" (now a matter of history). This location was occupied by General Prentiss, General W. H. L. Wallace and the right of General A. S. Hurlbut's Divisions. The position occupied by the Forty-fourth Regiment was the geographical left center of the Union Army, called the key position.

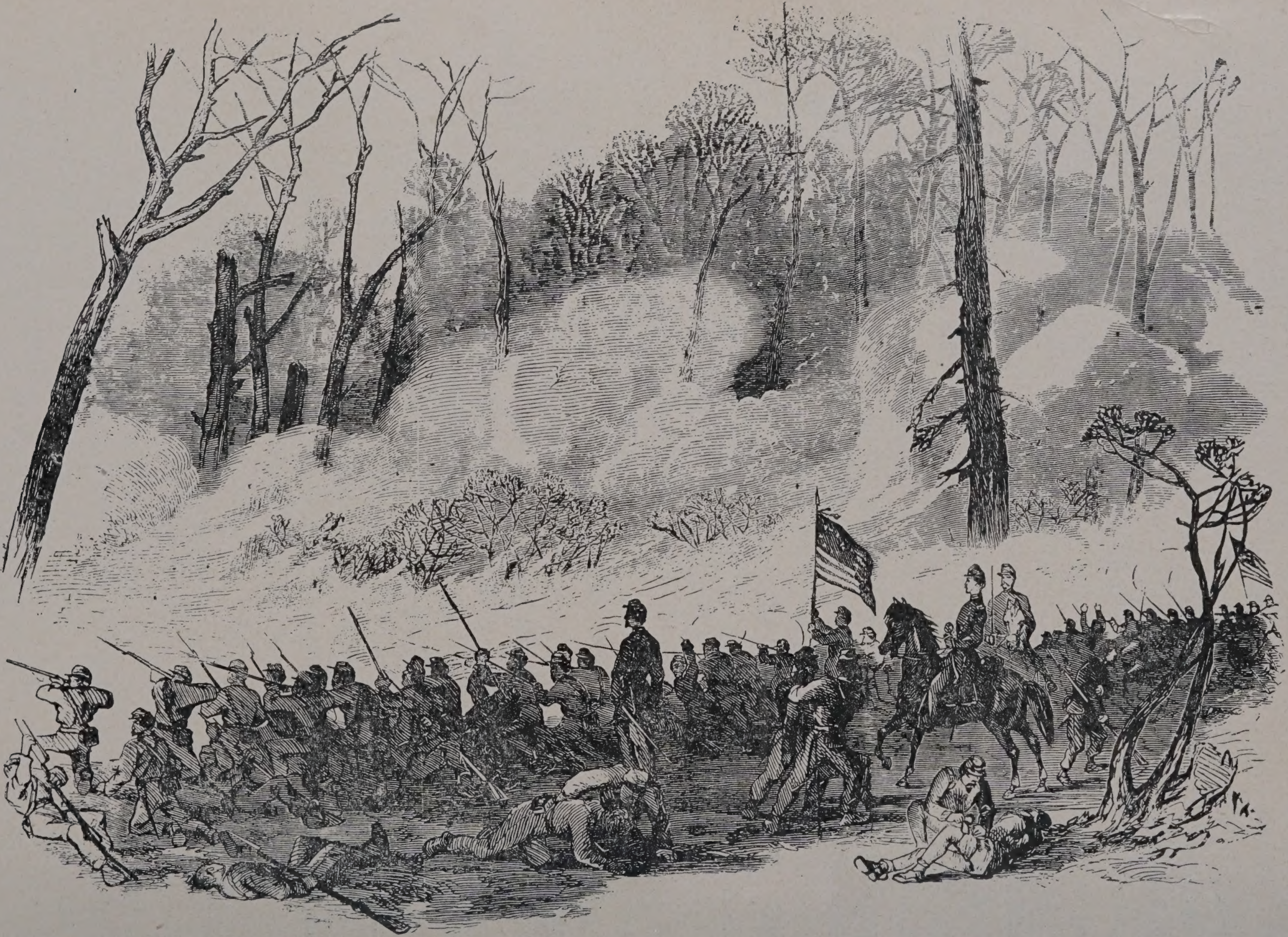
Here the enemy advanced in force and commenced the attack in front, right and left. Generals Gladden and Stephens, Confederate Brigades, made two desperate charges, but both were repulsed and the enemy was driven back with heavy loss. The fighting, however, continued with desperation and without cessation. At this point the Confederate General Bragg became determined to force the Federal troops back, it being considered the key position, and rode with his staff to the front for the purpose of investigating the situation, and ordered Gibson's Brigade to the front with orders to charge the Federal lines and if possible drive them back.

Four desperate charges were now made in succession across an open field, exposed to a heavy fire, clear into the woods, with its right in front of the Forty-fourth, where each charge was repulsed and driven back with great loss. The regiment held its position during all the desperate charges and continuous fighting, without cessation, for six hours. The firing was so fierce and the bullets so thick that the brush and saplings were cut off as though it had been done with a sickle, while the larger trees were torn by cannon shot and shell. From the excessive heat caused by constant infantry and cannon firing during the six hours of continuous firing the dry leaves in the woods caught fire and were consumed in flames among the Confederate dead and wounded. On account of the excessive heat and smoke, and the danger of the left of the division being flanked, the regiment and brigade were ordered to fall back, which it did, and then formed its second line in a peach orchard in conjunction with the First Brigade, which was held for thirty minutes by fierce charges made upon it, in consequence of which it fell back to the rear of the historic Bloody Pond, where it formed its third line. Here the regiment was ordered to charge the advancing enemy, but, being overpowered, fell back to its third line, losing many men, among them seven flag-bearers. In front of this charge General Albert Sidney Johnston, Commander of the Confederate Army, lost his life, having being struck by a minie ball.

About 3 o'clock P.M., General Ruggles, in command of the Confederate Artillery, massed on a commanding position ten batteries of artillery and a section of two small siege guns, in all sixty-two cannons, in front of the "Hornets' Nest," and in front of the Forty-fourth's third position. This vast and deadly array of artillery opened fire on the "Hornets' Nest" and on the Union lines in its front with shot, grape and canister, compelling them, with its artillery, to recede. The rebels here tried to cause a stampede by flank movements.

At 4.30 o'clock P.M., the regiment fell slowly back toward the landing, where it formed its last line behind the Federal siege guns supporting them, where one hour of heavy cannonading, the gunboats in the river, Tyler and Lexington, assisting, was continued until darkness shaded the bloody field, which stopped the further advance of the enemy and the battle of the day closed. The Forty-fourth was then, without any rations in their haversacks, ordered on the picket line, where it performed its duty during the night in a drenching rain.

On Monday morning, April 7th, the regiment was ordered to the front, and at 8 o'clock A.M. was in the "Perry Field" and reported to General Sherman. It fought in the right center of the army in the fiercest part of the battle until the engagement was at an end—3 o'clock P.M. Its loss during the two days' engagement was appalling, being over forty-four per cent., as is shown by the historical inscription on its monument. During the two days' battle one hundred sixty rounds of cartridges to a man were fired. The regiment was highly praised in the official reports of its brigade and division commanders for its bravery and patriotic valor displayed during the two days' battle.



THE BATTLE OF SHILOH AT PITTSBURG LANDING, TENNESSEE

LEFT CENTER OF HORNETS' NEST—THE WOODS ON FIRE DURING THE ENGAGEMENT OF SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862, WHERE THE FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS WERE ENGAGED, COLONEL HUGH B. REED COMMANDING.

BY OUR OWN SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. LOVIE.—HARPER'S WEEKLY 1862.

Sixth Battery

THE Sixth Battery of Light Artillery (Morton Battery) was recruited at Evansville and mustered into service at Indianapolis September 7, 1861, with Frederick Behr as Captain.

On October 2d the battery left Indianapolis by rail and proceeded by way of Evansville to Henderson, Kentucky, thence to Calhoun, South Carrollton and Owensboro, Kentucky. In the spring of 1862, it joined General Sherman's command at Paducah, and on the 4th of March moved with General Sherman's Division to the Tennessee River on steamers and disembarked at Pittsburg Landing. Moving to the bridge over Owl Creek on the Purdy road, it guarded the bridge and was in that position on the extreme right, when, on the morning of the 6th of April, the rapid advance of the enemy opened the Battle of Shiloh.

For over two hours the battery held its position, supported by McDowell's Brigade, but was eventually forced back by the strong columns of the enemy. While the battery was retiring it was met by General Sherman at the intersection of the Corinth road, who gave orders to Captain Behr to bring his guns into battery. Directly after this order was given Captain Behr was struck by a musket ball and fell dead from his horse. The loss of this brave officer caused confusion and the enemy, pressing vigorously forward, captured most of the guns of the battery, sixty-eight of the horses having been killed.

After the death of Captain Behr, Lieutenant Mueller assumed command. New guns were procured and the battery moved with the army upon Corinth.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Sixth Indiana Battery Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument:

SIXTH INDIANA BATTERY LOCATION

Line 110, Station 82-55 and 50 feet west. On south side of Purdy Road and 150 feet west of the Monument to Schwartz's Battery.

6TH
BATTERY
MORTON'S

COMMANDED BY
CAPT. FREDERICK BEHR

1ST BRIGADE—COL. J. A. McDOWELL
5TH DIVISION—GEN. SHERMAN

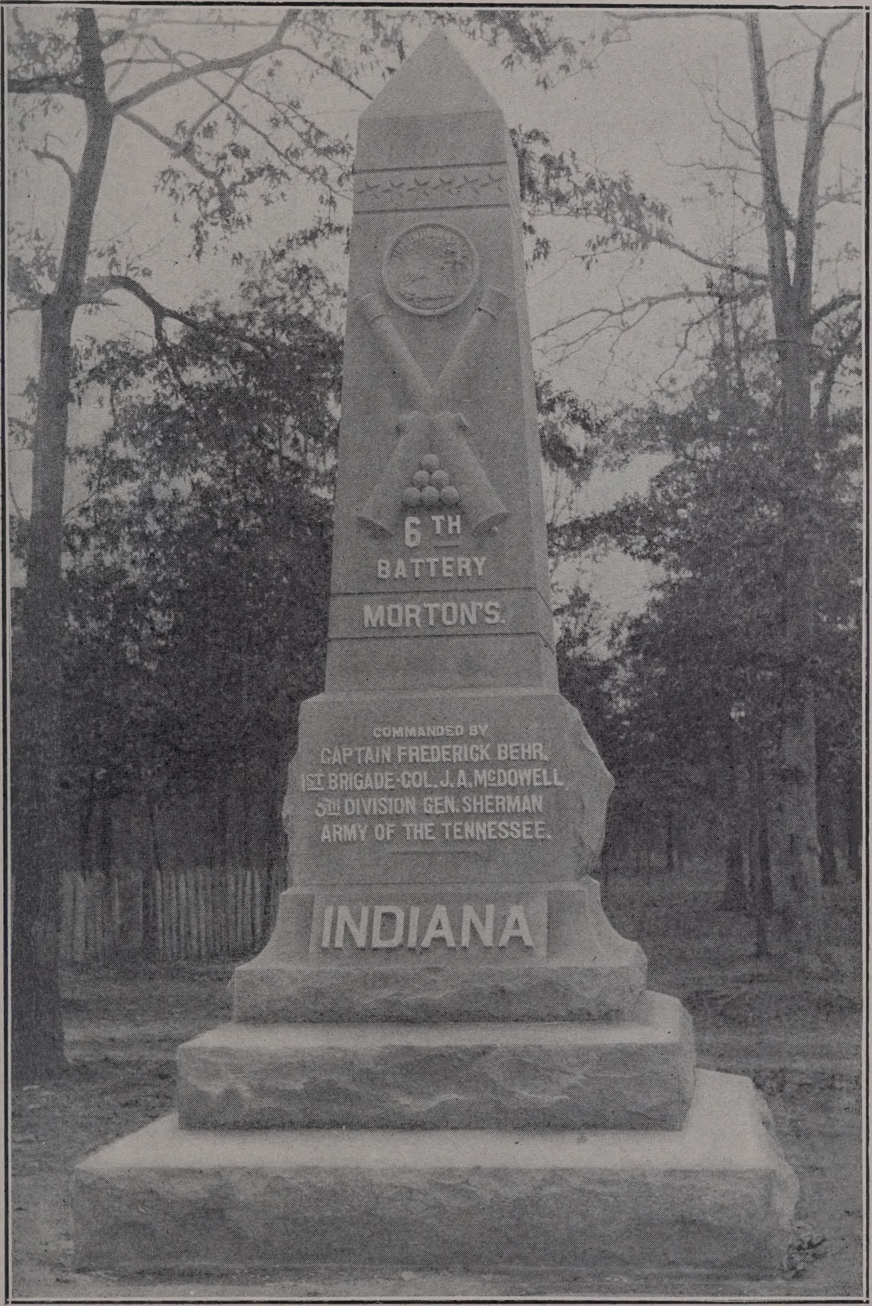
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

INDIANA

6TH BATTERY, MORTON'S

COMMANDED BY
CAPT. FREDERICK BEHR

THIS BATTERY WAS ORDERED INTO ACTION, AT THIS PLACE, BY GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, AT 10:30 A.M., APRIL 6, 1862. CAPT. BEHR WAS SHOT FROM HIS HORSE AND FELL DEAD. CASUALTIES—KILLED, 1 OFFICER; WOUNDED, 5 MEN; TOTAL, 6.


6TH
BATTERY
MORTON'S.
COMMANDED BY
CAPTAIN FREDERICK BEHR.
1ST BRIGADE-COL. J. A. McDOWELL
5TH DIVISION GEN. SHERMAN
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
INDIANA

Ninth Battery

THE Ninth Battery of Light Artillery completed its organization at Indianapolis and was mustered into the service on the 20th of December, 1861, with Noah S. Thompson as Captain. On the 27th of January, 1862, the battery left by rail for Cairo, Illinois, where it remained until March 27th, drilling and preparing for active service. It then embarked on a steamer and proceeded to Crump's Landing, where it disembarked on the 31st of March, to join General Lew Wallace's Division.

The battery left Stony Lonesome at 12 o'clock, noon, April 6th, attached to Lew Wallace's Division, and reached the battlefield at 7.30 o'clock that evening and at 11 o'clock that night moved into position in front of a rebel battery on the enemy's extreme left, and at 5.30 o'clock on the morning of the 7th opened fire with the first shot of the day. After a desperate and gallant firing of the Ninth Battery for a considerable length of time the enemy's front was broken and he fell back. The battery advanced fully a mile, supported by infantry, and took up a new position, keeping up a continuous fire of shot and shell into the rebel ranks until the ammunition was exhausted, having fired over 1,100 rounds that day. It was then 4 o'clock, and soon after the continuous cheering was ample notice that the desperate day's work was done and that the battle had been won. During the entire engagement the Ninth Battery was in command of First Lieutenant George R. Brown, who was a very efficient and capable officer.

The Ninth Battery, in command of Captain George R. Brown, homeward bound at the close of the war, when its time for enlistment had already expired ninety days, took passage on a steamer for Cairo, and when near Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, the boilers of the boat blew up, killing thirty-eight men of the battery and scalding and wounding fifty-eight more. The entire battery of guns was blown into the river, where it still lies. An effort is now being made to have the Government raise these guns.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Ninth Indiana Battery Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

NINTH INDIANA BATTERY LOCATION

Line 68, Station 142 and 100 feet east. In Perry field, 50 feet north of center of Glover Road and 300 feet west of Savannah Road.

9TH
BATTERY
THOMPSON'S

(NOT BRIGADED)
3D DIVISION—MAJ. GEN. LEWIS WALLACE

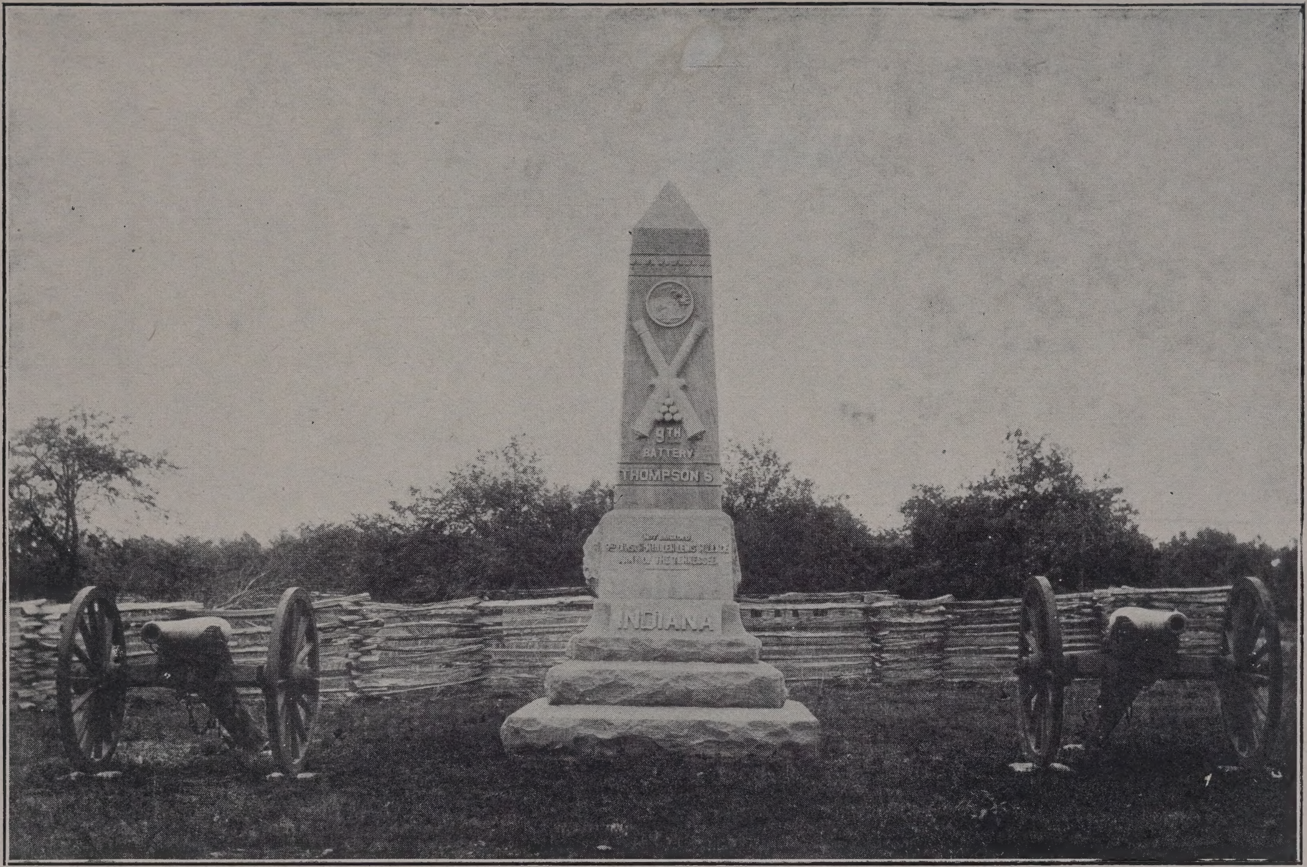
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

INDIANA

9TH BATTERY, THOMPSON'S

COMMANDED BY
1ST LIEUT. GEORGE R. BROWN

APRIL 6, 1862, THIS BATTERY LEFT STONY LONESOME AT 12 M., BY SHUNPIKE ROAD; COUNTERMARCHING AT A POINT NEAR CLEAR CREEK, IT REACHED THE BATTLEFIELD, VIA SAVANNAH ROAD, AT 7:30 P.M. FROM THIS POSITION, APRIL 7TH, 5:30 A.M., IT OPENED BATTLE WITH FIRST SHOT OF THE DAY. IN JONES' FIELD, NEAR OGLESBY HEADQUARTERS, AFTER 1,100 ROUNDS FIRED BY THE BATTERY, AMMUNITION BEING EXHAUSTED, IT RETIRED, BY GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE'S ORDERS. CASUALTIES — KILLED, 1 MAN; WOUNDED, 5 MEN; TOTAL, 6.


9TH
BATTERY
THOMPSON'S
INDIANA

ARMY OF THE OHIO

Major General DON CARLOS BUELL

COMMANDING

Sixth Infantry

THE Sixth Indiana Regiment was organized and mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis April 25, 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln, with Thomas T. Crittenden as Colonel.

On the 30th of May the regiment left Indianapolis, via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, for the scene of conflict in Western Virginia. The regiment arrived at Webster on the 2d of June and marched with other troops, the same night, through a drenching rain a distance of fourteen miles, and on the morning of the 3d took part in the first battle of the war at Phillippi.

After the battle of Phillippi the regiment was ordered to Grafton, West Virginia, to become a part of General Thomas A. Morris's Brigade. After joining this brigade the regiment participated in the march to Laurel Hill, and also in the battle of Carrick's Ford, on July 12, 1861.

The Sixth Regiment, having served the full term of its enlistment, returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out of service August 2, 1861. It immediately reorganized at Madison for a term of three years and was mustered into the service the second time September 20, 1861. On the same day the regiment, under command of Colonel Thomas T. Crittenden, was sent to Kentucky to take part in the campaign against the Confederate General Buckner, who was then invading Kentucky.

The regiment, which had been hurried to Louisville, Kentucky, where it arrived the same night, was not yet uniformed nor had it had but little if any experience in drilling. In October, 1861, the regiment was assigned to General Rousseau's Brigade of General McCook's Division. It remained in Kentucky until 1862, when it was sent to Tennessee. On March 29th it left Nashville, marching to Savannah, Tennessee, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, arriving at that point early in the morning of April 7th, This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Sixth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

SIXTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 72, Station 83-24 and 7 feet east, on north side of Corinth Road, about 25 feet from the center of the road, and east edge of Duncan field, 205 feet southeast of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Monument.

6TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN

4TH BRIGADE—GEN. ROUSSEAU
2D DIVISION—GEN. McCOOK

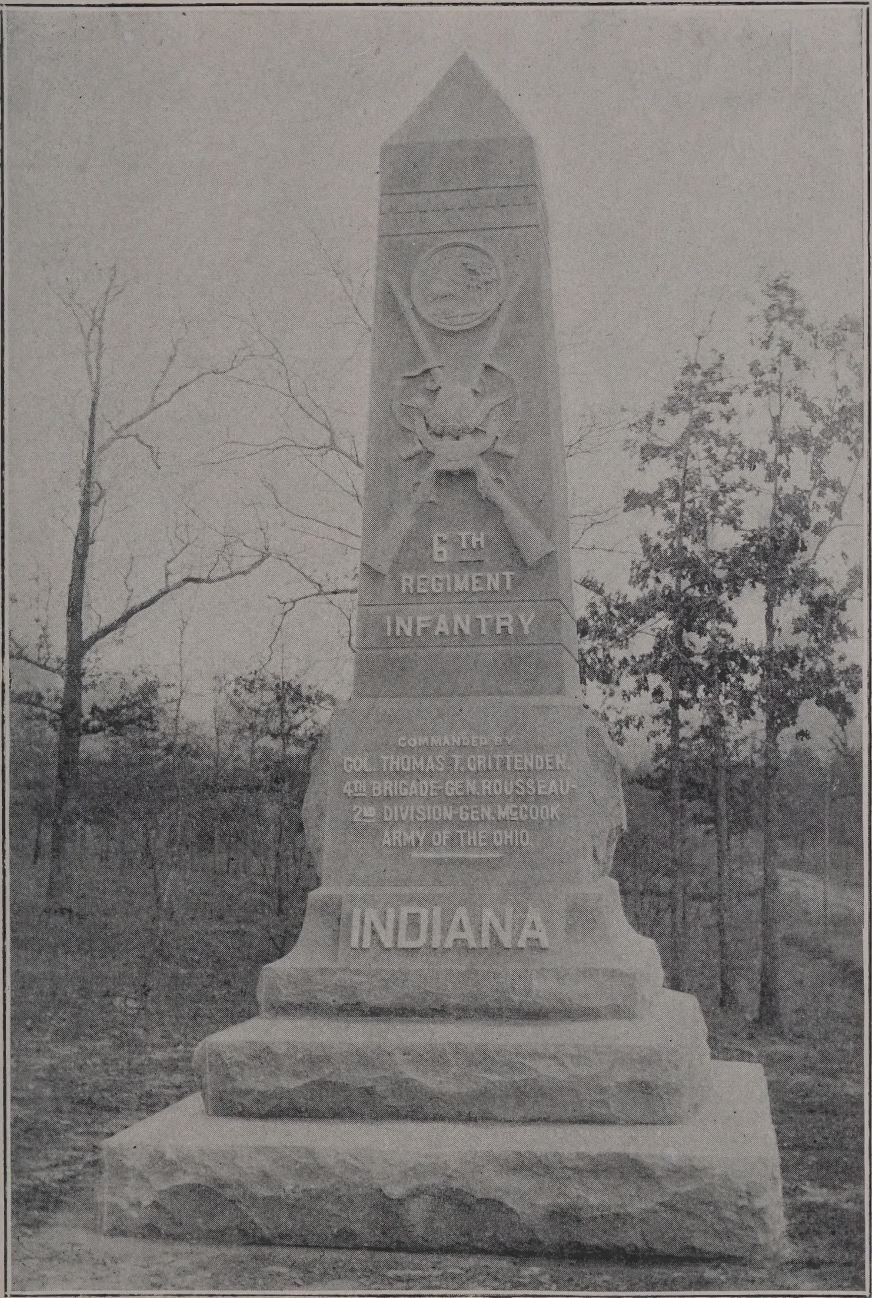
ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

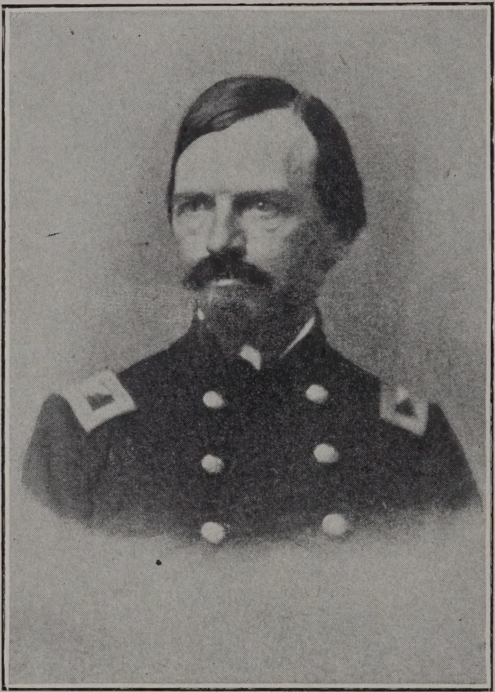
6TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN

THIS REGIMENT ARRIVED ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT 6 A.M., APRIL 7, 1862. AT 8. A.M. ADVANCED UNDER THE FIRE OF A BATTERY OF ARTILLERY. OCCUPIED THIS POSITION FROM 10 A.M. TO 11:30 A.M. ENEMY GAVE WAY; REGIMENT FOLLOWED UNTIL LATE IN THE DAY. CASUALTIES—KILLED, 4; WOUNDED, 36; MISSING, 2; TOTAL, 42.


6TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN.
4TH BRIGADE-GEN. ROUSSEAU-
2ND DIVISION-GEN. McCOOK
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
INDIANA

and on the Battlefield of Shiloh before 7 o'clock A.M. At 8 o'clock it advanced under the fire of a battery of artillery and took an active part in the engagement of that day, fighting stubbornly and gallantly until the end of the battle.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM H. BLAKE

NINTH INFANTRY

Ninth Infantry

THE Ninth Indiana Regiment was early to respond to the call of arms. It was organized and mustered into the service for three months at Indianapolis on the 25th of April, 1861, with Robert H. Milroy as Colonel. It was the first Indiana regiment to leave the State for Western Virginia, departing from Indianapolis on the 29th of May and arriving at Grafton on the first of June. From Grafton it marched to Phillippi with the troops commanded by Colonel Kelly, and took part in the battle of Phillippi on the morning of June 3d. After the capture of the Confederate camp at Phillippi, the regiment returned to Grafton and was there assigned to the brigade of General Thomas A. Morris and took part in all of the marches and campaigns of this brigade, and in the engagements at Laurel Hill, Virginia, July 10, 1861, and Carrick's Ford, Virginia, July 14, 1861.

The regiment returned to Indianapolis during the latter part of July and was mustered out of service by reason of expiration of term of enlistment.

On August 27, 1861, it reorganized for the three years' service at Laporte and was mustered into service September 5th, with Robert H. Milroy again in command as Colonel. Soon after it went to Western Virginia, where it remained until February, 1862, participating in the battles of Green Brier and Allegheny under General Joseph J. Reynolds. Colonel Milroy having been promoted to Brigadier General, the regiment was commanded by Gideon C. Moody, who was mustered as Colonel November 15, 1861.

At Fetterman, Virginia, on February 19, 1862, it was ordered transferred to General Buell's army and sent to Nashville, Tennessee, via Cincinnati. Upon arrival in that city it was assigned to General Nelson's Division, and on March 29th began the march to the Tennessee River, arriving on the battlefield during the night of April 6th. Early next morning it formed into line of

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Ninth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

NINTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 50, Station 72-85 and 55 feet west. In southern end of Wicker field, 275 feet southeast of the Forty-first Ohio Monument.

9TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. GIDEON C. MOODY

19TH BRIGADE—COL. HAZEN
4TH DIVISION—GEN. NELSON

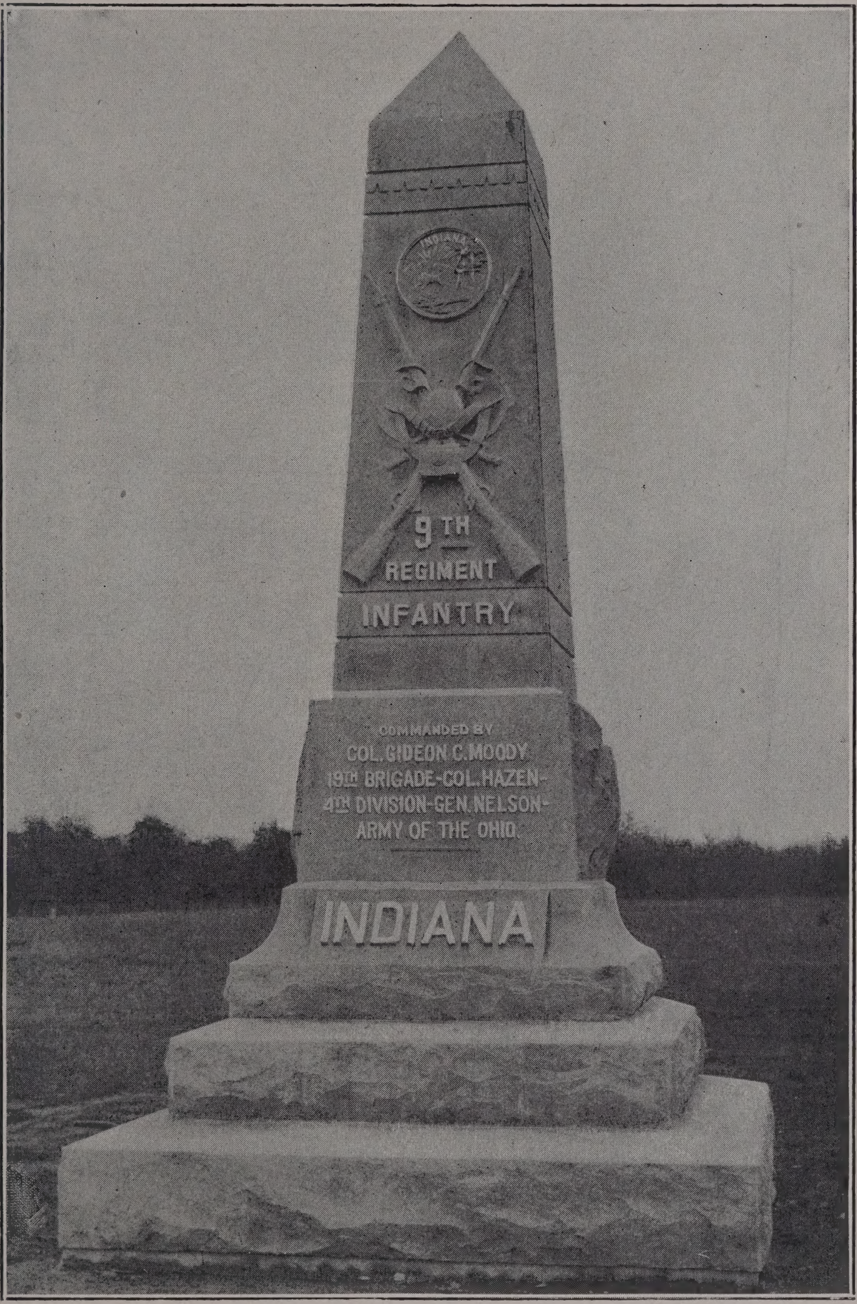
ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

9TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. GIDEON C. MOODY

This regiment arrived on the battlefield at 9 p.m., April 6, 1862, moved upon the enemy at daylight of the 7th, was hotly engaged at this place 10 a.m. Repulsed a heavy attack from the front (south), and charged with brigade to the right (west), and drove back the enemy. At 12:30 p.m. was sent by Gen. Nelson across the road to the left to the aid of Col. Ammen. Casualties—killed, 1 officer and 16 men; wounded, 7 officers and 146 men; total, 170.


INDIANA
9TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. GIDEON C. MOODY
19TH BRIGADE-COL. HAZEN-
4TH DIVISION-GEN. NELSON-
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
INDIANA

battle; skirmishers were thrown to the front and the regiment advanced about half a mile under a heavy fire. The skirmishers of the regiment drove the enemy from one of their batteries, but were unable to retain possession of it. The Ninth at once moved rapidly forward, firing upon the enemy as it advanced, who stubbornly held their position and fought desperately for about two hours. The rebels finally ceased firing and Colonel Moody retired his men, they having exhausted their ammunition. After replenishing their cartridge boxes the regiment was again fired upon by the enemy, who attempted a flank movement, but was driven back with heavy loss. After resting a short time the enemy again appeared in force, preparing to charge one of the Union batteries. Colonel Moody was ordered to meet the enemy and drive him back, which duty he performed in a gallant manner by pursuing him closely and delivering a destructive fire, resulting in a terrible loss to the rebels.

In the middle of the day the regiment was sent by General Nelson across the road to the aid of Colonel Ammen, where valuable services were rendered. The regiment fought desperately with courage and determination, to the end of the battle, and was publicly complimented by General Nelson for gallantry, and especially mentioned in his report of the battle, and later he presented it with a splendid flag to show his estimation of the brave and gallant services rendered by this regiment in that battle.

COLONEL GEORGE D. WAGNER

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

Fifteenth Infantry

THE Fifteenth Regiment was organized as one of the first six regiments of State troops at Lafayette, in May, 1861, but was too late for the three months' call of the President, and thereupon reorganized and was mustered into the United States service for three years on the 14th of June, 1861, with George D. Wagner as Colonel. It soon after arrived in Indianapolis and went into camp, leaving for Western Virginia on July 1st, by way of Cincinnati, Ohio, where it remained until July 4th; thence by rail to Clarksburg, from which city it marched to Rich Mountain, arriving there on the 11th, while the battle was in progress, and next day joined in the pursuit of the enemy, capturing many prisoners. The regiment was afterward stationed at Elkwater Valley, where it remained until November 19th, taking an active part in the operations of General Reynolds, among which was the repulse of General Lee and the battle of Green Brier.

It was conveyed by rail to Parkersburg, Virginia, thence by Ohio River to Louisville, Kentucky, where it arrived on the 30th of November and was assigned to General Nelson's Division, Army of the Ohio. It took an active part in the campaign of General Buell, and arrived upon the Battlefield of Shiloh on Monday, April 7, 1862, in time to participate in the winding up of that great battle. It formed in line of battle at 2 o'clock P.M. and was under fire of both infantry and artillery and assisted in driving the enemy from the field.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Fifteenth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

FIFTEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 86, Station 66-65 and 30 feet west, on the south side of the Purdy Road and across the road from the Walker House, 375 feet from the Fortieth Indiana Regiment location.

15TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COL. GUSTAVUS A. WOOD
21ST BRIGADE—COL. GEORGE D. WAGNER
6TH DIVISION—GEN. WOOD

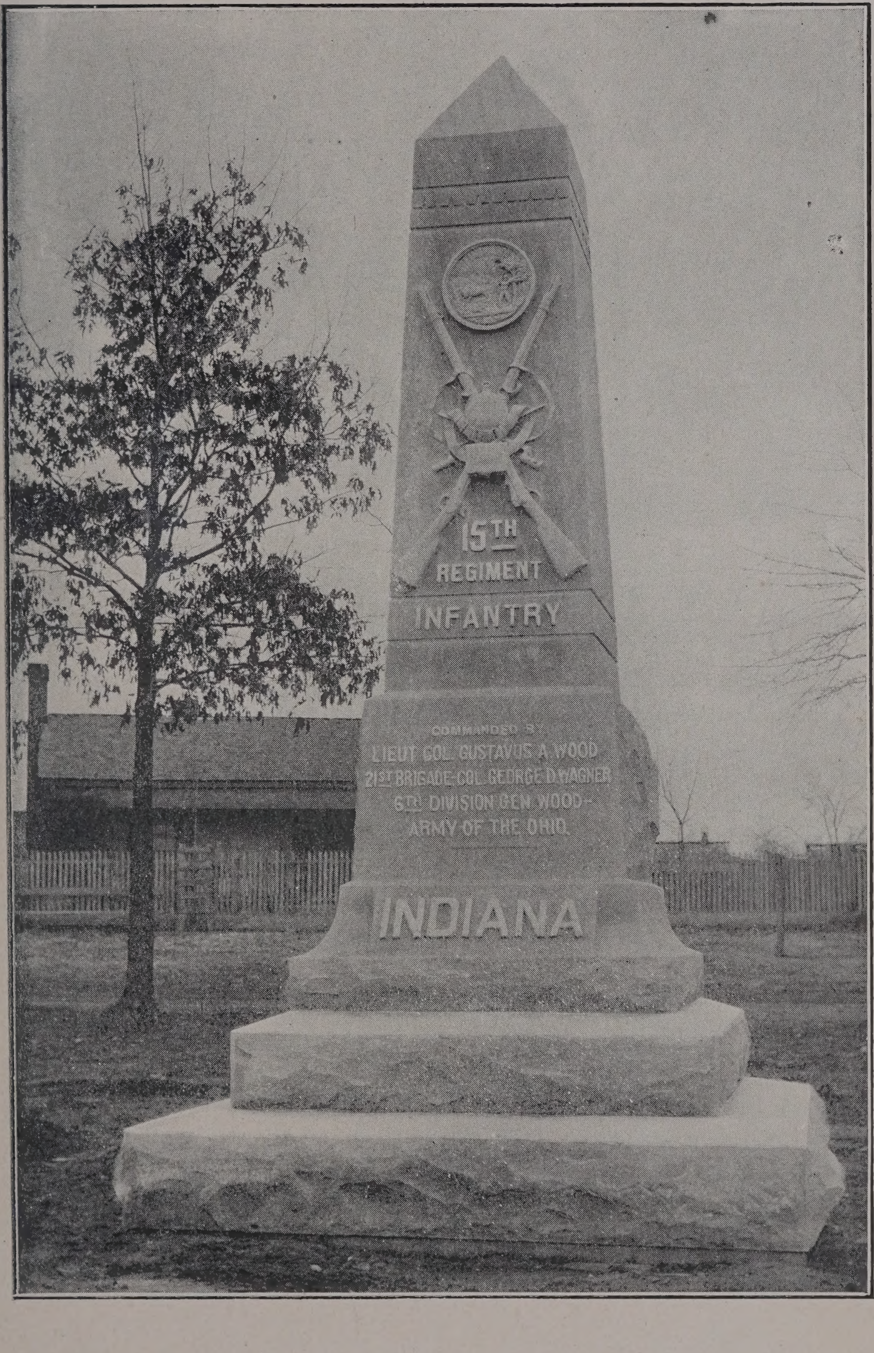
ARMY OF THE OHIO

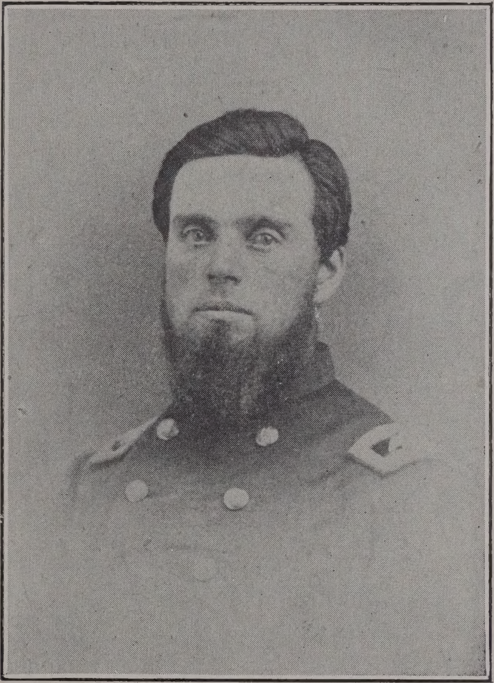
INDIANA

15TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COL. GUSTAVUS A. WOOD

THIS REGIMENT ARRIVED ON BATTLEFIELD FROM SAVANNAH, ABOUT 12 M., APRIL 6, 1862; WAS ORDERED TO FRONT BY MAJ. GEN. GRANT. IT FORMED ON THIS POSITION IN LINE OF BATTLE AT 2 P.M., AND ASSISTED IN DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM THE FIELD. THE REGIMENT WAS UNDER FIRE OF BOTH INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY, BUT SUSTAINED NO LOSS.


15TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
LIEUT COL GUSTAVUS A WOOD
21ST BRIGADE COL GEORGE D WAGNER
6TH DIVISION GEN WOOD
ARMY OF THE OHIO
INDIANA



COLONEL JOHN T. WILDER

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

Seventeenth Infantry

THE Seventeenth Regiment was organized at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, during May, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service on the 12th of June, 1861, for three years.

On the 1st of July it left Indianapolis, via Cincinnati, for Parkersburg, Virginia. It remained in this vicinity until the 23d, and by rail moved to Oakland, Maryland, on the north branch of the Potomac. It was engaged until the 7th of August in constructing the fortifications known as "Camp Pendleton," thence marched to Camp Wickliffe, near New Haven, where it remained until February 10, 1862. After moving toward Green River it arrived at Nashville on the 12th of March, and there remained until the march to the Tennessee River was begun. Colonel Hascall, being appointed Brigadier General on the 25th of March, was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. Leaving Nashville on the 29th of March, the regiment reached the field of Shiloh at 12 o'clock on the night of April 7, 1862.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Seventeenth Regiment Infantry Volunteers on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

SEVENTEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 26, Station 129-85 and 85 feet east. Near W. H. L. Wallace's Headquarters Monument and Iowa State Monument, behind the last line occupied by the Army of the Tennessee on Sunday night, April 6, 1862.

17TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. JOHN T. WILDER

15TH BRIGADE—GEN. HASCALL
6TH DIVISION—GEN. WOOD

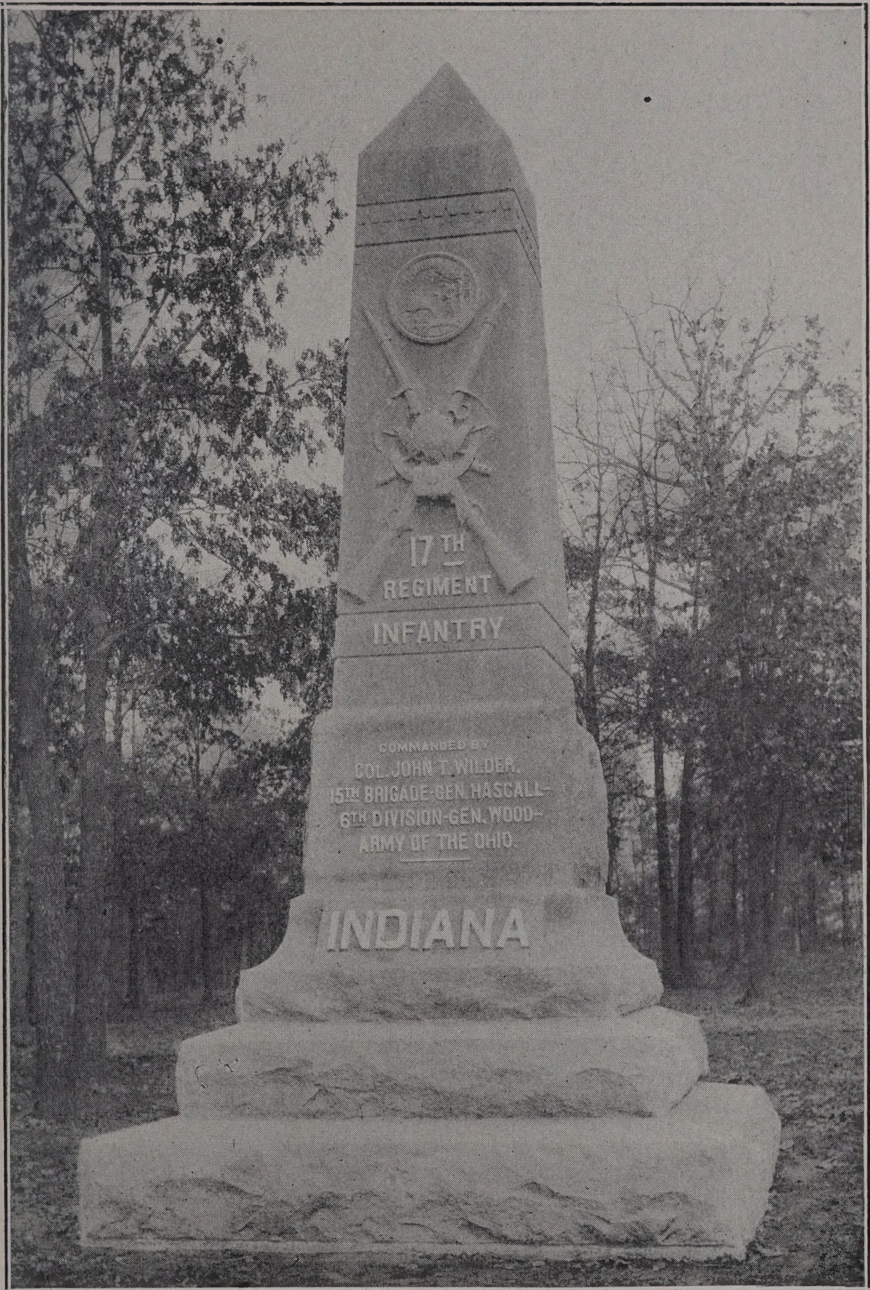
ARMY OF THE OHIO

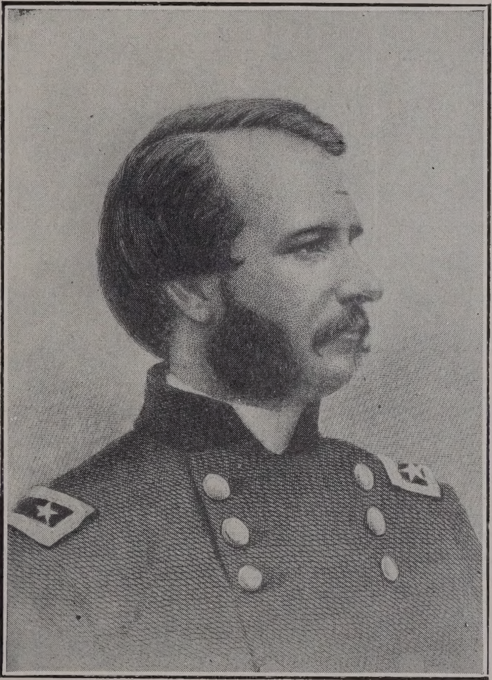
INDIANA

17TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. JOHN T. WILDER

THIS REGIMENT ARRIVED ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT 12 O'CLOCK ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 7, 1862, TOO LATE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BATTLE, WAS IN LINE OF BATTLE ON THE MORNING OF THE 8TH.


17TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. JOHN T. WILDER.
15TH BRIGADE-GEN. HASCALL-
6TH DIVISION-GEN. WOOD-
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
INDIANA



COLONEL JOHN F. MILLER

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY

Twenty-ninth Infantry

THE Twenty-ninth Regiment was organized at Laporte and mustered into service for three years at Camp Jackson, on the 27th of August, 1861. Arriving at Indianapolis in the early part of October, it went by way of Madison to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Camp Nevin, where it was assigned to the Fifth Brigade, commanded by General T. J. Wood. It joined General Rousseau's command and moved with the army to the vicinity of Munfordsville, remaining there until the movement upon Bowling Green took place, in February, 1862. Reaching Nashville in March, it moved with Cook's Division to the Tennessee River, arriving at Savannah, Tennessee, about midnight, April 6th, very much fatigued. At 2 o'clock on the morning of April 7th the regiment was taken on board a steamer for Pittsburg Landing, arriving on the battlefield at 6.30 o'clock A.M. Forming into line of battle, it moved forward to the front and center of the army and was held in reserve to support General Rousseau, whose brigade was seriously engaged with the enemy. The Twenty-ninth, about noon, became desperately engaged and was heavily assailed by the enemy for more than two hours. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Fifth Brigade, to which the Twenty-ninth belonged, relieved General Rousseau's Brigade. The regiment obtained a position facing an open field, which was known as "Woolf Field," at the right of Water Oaks Pond, and while advancing received a terrific fire of shot and shell.

The enemy now massed his forces for a last desperate struggle, placing his artillery on a commanding ridge to the right, left and center. The Twenty-ninth took a position on the extreme right to guard against a charge of the enemy, while the new lines were reformed for action. It withstood the desperate charges made by the enemy and fought with valor and desperation until the enemy left the field of battle.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Twenty-ninth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

TWENTY-NINTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 106, Station 92-50 and 90 feet west. In the woods west of the pond and "water oaks," 650 feet northwest of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Monument.

29TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COL. DAVID M. DUNN
5TH BRIGADE—COL. E. N. KIRK
2D DIVISION—GEN. McCOOK

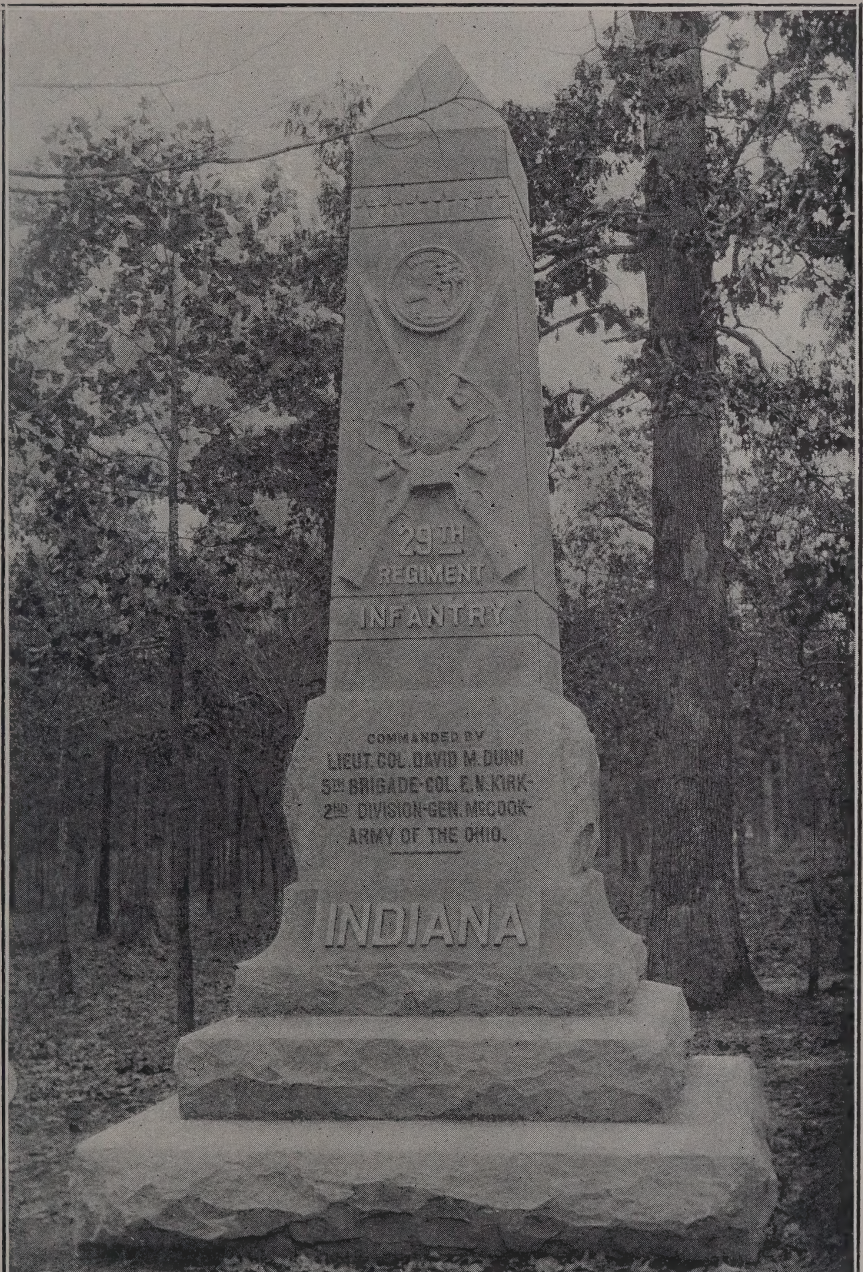
ARMY OF THE OHIO

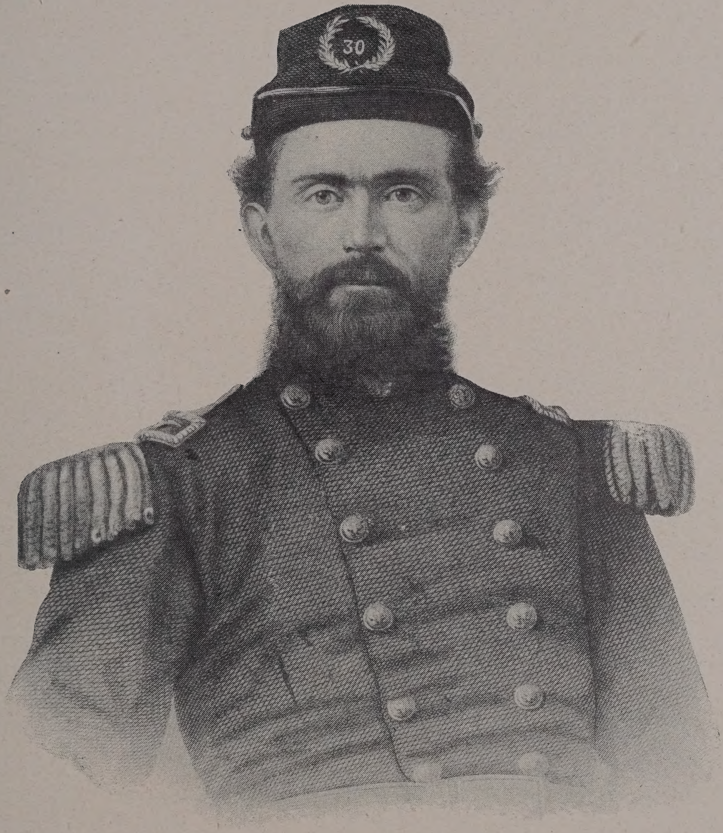
INDIANA

29TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COL. DAVID M. DUNN

THIS REGIMENT ARRIVED ON BATTLEFIELD AT 6:30 A.M., APRIL 7, 1862. IT WENT TO THE FRONT AND CENTER OF THE ARMY, WHERE IT WAS HELD IN RESERVE. IT FORMED ON THIS LINE ABOUT 12 M., AND WAS HEAVILY ASSAILED BY THE ENEMY FOR TWO HOURS, WHEN THE ENEMY RETIRED. CASUALTIES — KILLED, 4 MEN; WOUNDED, 4 OFFICERS AND 72 MEN; TOTAL, 80.


29TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COL. DAVID M. DUNN
5TH BRIGADE-COL. E. N. KIRK-
2ND DIVISION-GEN. McCOOK-
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
INDIANA



COLONEL SION S. BASS

THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Thirtieth Infantry

THE Thirtieth Regiment was organized and mustered into service at Fort Wayne on the 24th day of September, 1861, with S. S. Bass as Colonel. It went into camp at Indianapolis and a few days afterward embarked for Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Camp Nevin, Kentucky. On the 13th of October it was assigned to the Fifth Brigade and placed in command of General T. J. Wood, of the Central Division, commanded by Alexander McDowell McCook. On the 11th of December the regiment moved forward to Bacon Creek and went into camp, and soon after moved with Buell's army to Munfordsville and Bowling Green.

On the 14th of February, 1862, it started north to reinforce General Grant, who had attacked the rebel forces at Fort Donelson. The regiment, however, on account of the terrible condition of the weather and the impassable roads, after a march of fourteen miles returned to camp, and on the morning of February 16th was on the road to Bowling Green and Nashville, Tennessee. On March 3d it marched through Nashville, going into camp four miles south of the city. At this camp while Company C of the regiment was doing picket duty a company of rebels in disguise as Federal soldiers made a charge upon it and captured four of its men. It left this camp on March 17th, and after constructing a bridge across a certain creek marched to Columbia, where it went into quarters. On the last day of March it resumed its march and that night bivouacked on the plantation of the rebel General Pillow, on Mt. Pleasant turnpike.

On the morning of April 6th, when many miles from Savannah, the roar of cannon from the Battlefield of Shiloh could plainly be heard. At 11 o'clock that night the regiment arrived at the river and soon boarded a steamer for Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived at 6 o'clock on the morning of April 7th. It was ordered with its brigade to the firing line and went to the front and right

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Thirtieth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

THIRTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 104, Station 90-17 and 63 feet west, in the field west of the pond and "water oaks," 300 feet northwest of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Monument, and about 100 feet from the gravel road.

30TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. SION S. BASS

5TH BRIGADE—COL. E. N. KIRK
2D DIVISION—GEN. McCOOK

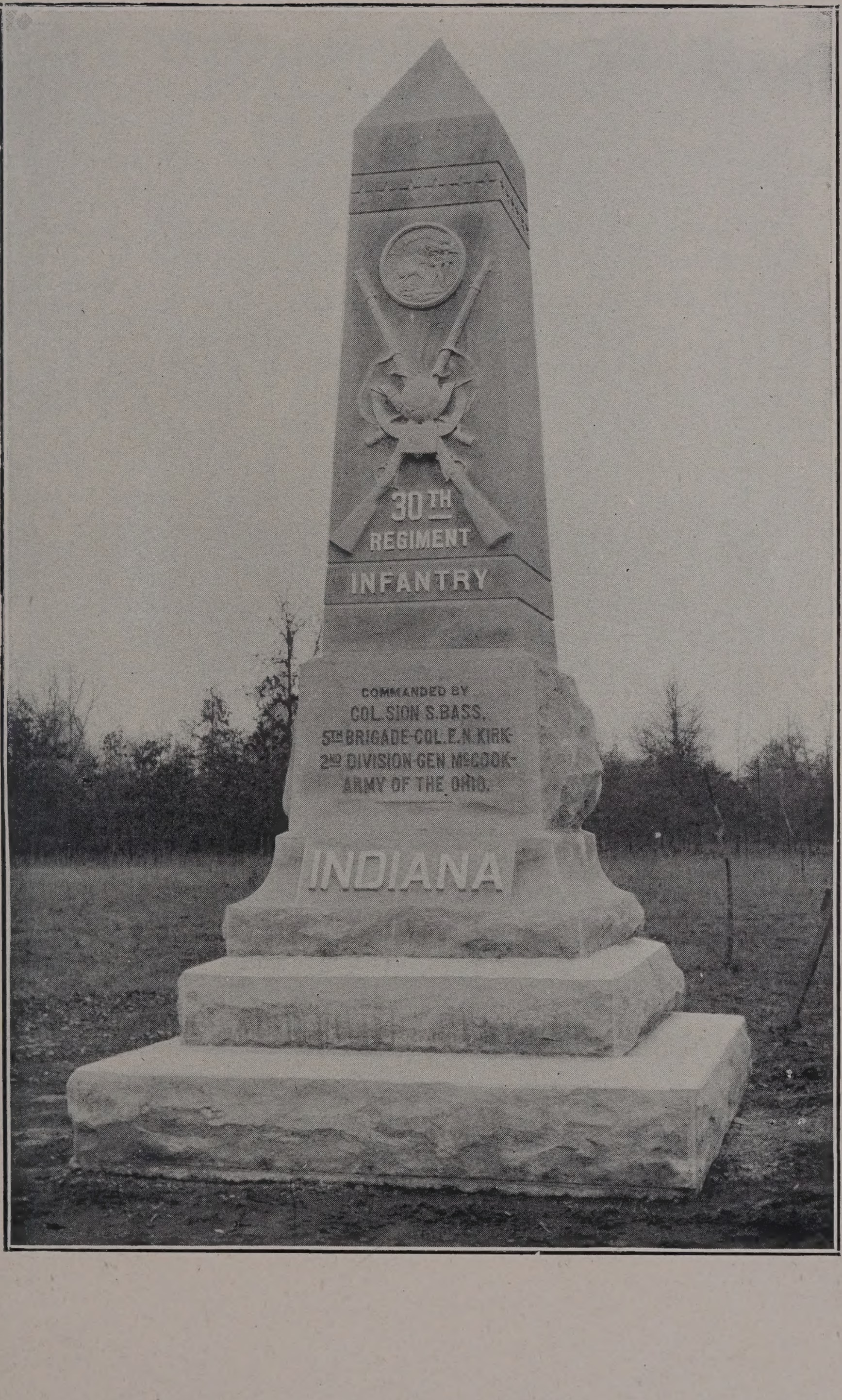
ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

30TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. SION S. BASS
(MORTALLY WOUNDED)
LIEUT. COL. JOSEPH B. DODGE
MAJ. ORIN HURD

This regiment arrived on the battlefield Monday, April 7, 1862, at 6 a.m.; went to the front and right center of army. At 10 a.m. was in line in reserve on the right of Gen. Rousseau's Brigade; advanced and formed on this line about 12 m. It was furiously assaulted by the enemy for two hours, when the enemy gave way in retreat. Here Col. Bass fell, mortally wounded. Casualties—killed, 12 men; wounded, 6 officers and 109 men; missing, 2 men; total, 129.


30TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. SION S. BASS,
5TH BRIGADE-COL. E. N. KIRK-
2ND DIVISION-GEN McCOOK-
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
INDIANA

center of the army, and at 10 o'clock A.M. was in line of the reserve on the right of General Rousseau's Brigade. The ground occupied by this General was the vital position, and it belonged to him to hold the road to the landing. The position was many times furiously assaulted and each flank movement of the enemy defeated with heavy loss to him. After General Rousseau's Brigade had been under a furious fire for some length of time it was relieved by the Fifth Brigade, commanded by Colonel E. N. Kirk. It now advanced and gained a position known as "Woolf Field," at the right of Water Oaks Pond, and moved across an open field in its front. At this point the regiment became again seriously engaged with the enemy. The rebel artillery, located on a commanding ridge to the right, left and center, poured forth a terrific fire of shot and shell, inflicting fearful slaughter. The Twenty-ninth Indiana now took a position on the extreme right to guard against another charge of the enemy while the new lines were being formed. At this point Colonel Sion S. Bass fell, mortally wounded, pierced by a musket ball, and was carried off the field. Colonel Bass died within a few days from the effect of this wound.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph B. Dodge now assumed command of the regiment. A forward movement was made and the Thirtieth, some distance in advance of its line, planted its colors and the whole line rushed onward with determination to advance. The enemy tried to crush the center of the Federal lines and thus gain the essential step to victory, but was driven back with great slaughter and pursued some distance by the regiment.

The enemy now made his last desperate effort of the day, but of no avail. The grand shout of victory was resounding throughout the battlefield. The battle was won.

Thirty-second Infantry

THE Thirty-second Regiment (First German) was organized at Indianapolis, through the exertions of August Willich (an officer in the German Revolution of 1848), who was mustered in with the regiment as its Colonel on the 24th of August, 1861. In the latter part of September it proceeded to Madison and from there to Louisville, Kentucky, and in October marched to New Haven, Kentucky, remaining at Camp Nevin until December 9th. It became a part of General R. W. Johnson's Brigade of McCook's Division. The regiment moved to Munfordsville and there encamped.

The duty of picketing the south side of Green River to protect the working parties engaged in repairing the railroad bridge was assigned to this regiment. On December 17th four companies were furiously attacked near Rowlett's Station by a large force of rebels; another company of the regiment to the left was attacked at the same time but more feebly. In the meantime two other companies hastened up and the remainder of the regiment crossed to the south side of the river on a bridge constructed the day before by the pontoniers of the Thirty-second. Lieutenant Colonel Von Treba, assuming the command, advanced this portion of the regiment on the run to the scene of conflict, and soon joined the other companies. The regiment was formed into line of battle, advanced steadily and drove the enemy back. The cavalry then charged first the skirmish line and next the protecting companies, and again on the right wing. At this juncture the regiment formed a hollow square upon which the Texan Rangers threw themselves to be driven back, severely punished, losing their leader. An infantry charge was then made against the invincible square, which was also repulsed. After this the enemy retired, leaving the Thirty-second in possession of the field. For its gallantry on this occasion the regiment was highly complimented in special orders by General Buell and Governor Morton, and the

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Thirty-second Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

THIRTY-SECOND INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 104, Station 83-60 and 107 feet east. On the north side of the Corinth Road at the Wolf field, and just across the road from the Forty-sixth Illinois Monument.

32D
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. AUGUST WILLICH
6TH BRIGADE—COL. W. H. GIBSON
2D DIVISION—GEN. McCOOK

ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

32D INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. AUGUST WILLICH

THIS REGIMENT ARRIVED ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT 10 A.M., APRIL 7, 1862; WAS ORDERED TO THE FRONT BY MAJ. GEN. GRANT. IT FORMED ON THIS LINE ABOUT 12 M., WHEN THE REGIMENT REPULSED AN ASSAULT BY THE ENEMY. DURING THE DAY THIS REGIMENT MADE SEVERAL CHARGES UPON THE ENEMY, DRIVING HIM BACK. CASUALTIES—KILLED, 2 OFFICERS AND 8 MEN; WOUNDED, 4 OFFICERS AND 82 MEN; TOTAL, 96.

32ND
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COLONEL AUGUST WILLICH
2ND DIVISION-GEN. McCOOK
ARMY OF THE OHIO
INDIANA

name "Rowlett's Station" directed to be placed on the regimental colors.

In February, 1862, the regiment moved to Bowling Green, thence to Nashville, where it rested for a brief period. It arrived at Pittsburg Landing at 10 o'clock A.M., April 7th, and received orders from General Grant to start immediately for the field of action.

Having arrived at the line of battle, General McCook ordered the regiment to form the reserve of the center of his division. The regiment took its position about two hundred yards in the rear of the second line of battle. It formed into double column to the center and marched about two hundred yards with the intention of making a bayonet charge, when the rebels fell back without stopping to receive the charge; after which the regiment was deployed into line of battle. The whole division then advanced and the Thirty-second formed into the double column to the center again, two companies were deployed as skirmishers in advance until General Beauregard brought up his reserve. The Thirty-second fell back to a ravine, where it was formed again in double column and immediately marched up to charge the enemy again, supported by only one regiment on its left wing. After it had thus advanced for a considerable distance it made a bayonet charge and succeeded, after short and heavy firing, in checking the enemy's advance until reinforcements came up, supported by batteries, and fell on both flanks of the enemy. The Thirty-second made its last advance with four companies deployed as skirmishers. Then the regiment advanced on the line of the enemy's retreat for over a mile and bivouacked in an open field, joining its brigade the next morning.

Thirty-sixth Infantry

THE Thirty-sixth Regiment was organized at Richmond and mustered into the service on the 16th of September, 1861. It was made up of men from Delaware, Wayne, Henry, Randolph, Fayette and Union counties. The regiment left Richmond for Indianapolis on the 11th of October, and on the 23d departed for Louisville, Kentucky, with William Grose as Colonel. From Louisville it went to New Haven and Camp Wickliffe and reported to General William Nelson, who assigned it to the Tenth Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio. On February 10, 1862, the regiment began its march to Nashville, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 25th. The Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixth Ohio were the first Federal troops to enter that city.

In the month of March it began its march toward the Tennessee River and arrived on the battlefield at 5.30 o'clock P.M., April 6, 1862, and was ordered by General Grant to at once advance and support Captain Stone's Battery, and the firing began and continued until near dusk. During the fore part of the night the brigade was advanced a considerable distance and the regiment to its position on the left of the brigade and extreme left of the line of battle. Early in the morning of the 7th of April the Thirty-sixth moved foward with the brigade in line of battle. With two companies thrown forward to the left as skirmishers it steadily advanced, driving the enemy for a distance of nearly two miles, when the engagement became general—advancing slowly, driving the rebel cavalry, infantry and artillery before them and over the same ground fought over the previous day. The regiment advanced and was in the thickest of the engagement from 11 to 1 o'clock. They replenished their cartridge boxes and continued to fight and advance until the enemy was driven from the field.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Thirty-sixth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

THIRTY-SIXTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 40, Station 68-80 and 37 feet east. On the east side of the Hamburg and Savannah Road, near Bloody Pond, and 200 feet south of the Camp Tablet of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

36TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. WILLIAM GROSE

10TH BRIGADE—COL. JACOB AMMEN
4TH DIVISION—GEN. NELSON

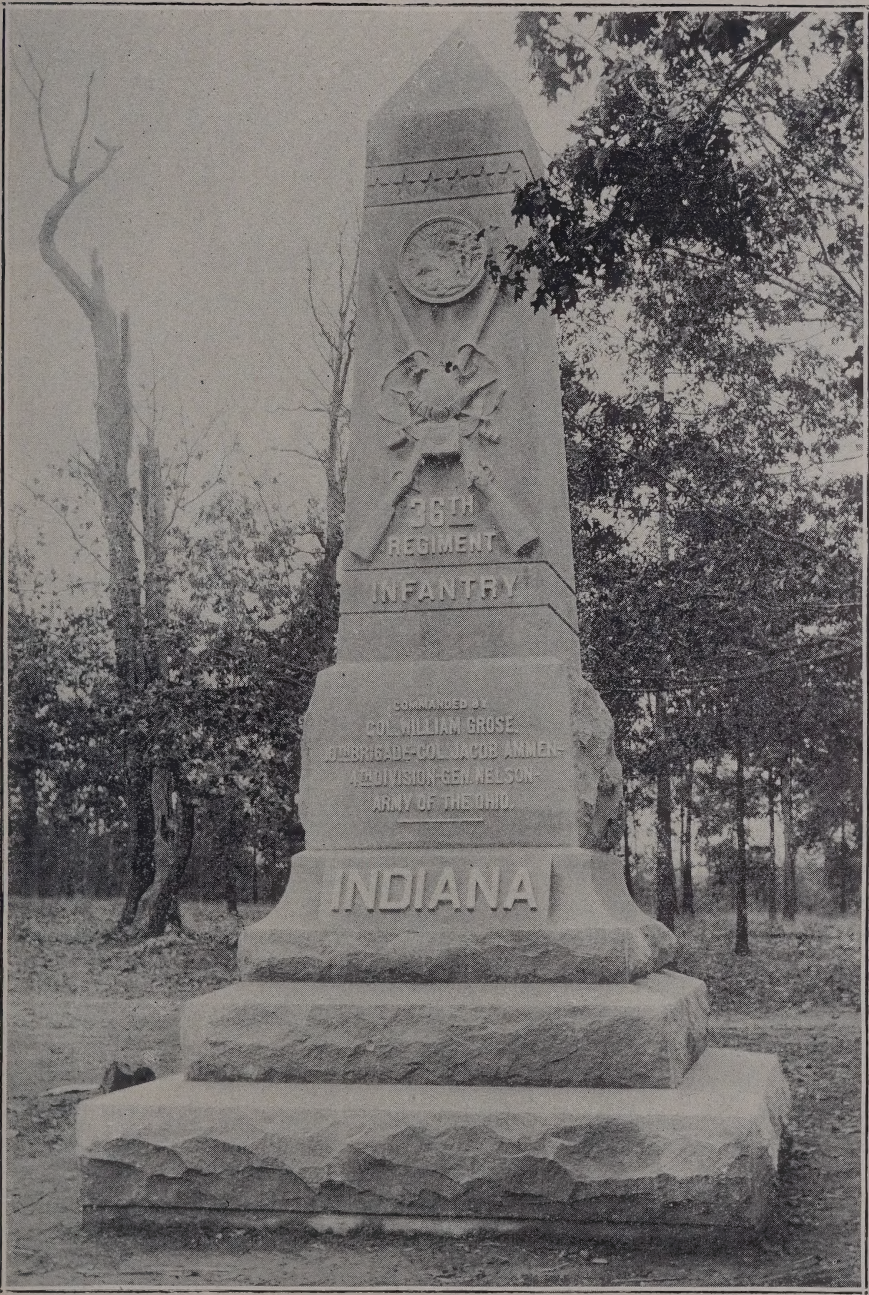
ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

36TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. WILLIAM GROSE

This regiment arrived on the battlefield at 5:30 p.m., April 6, 1862; was ordered by Maj. Gen. Grant 150 yards to the left to support Capt. Stone's Battery, where it was engaged until dark. At 5:30 a.m., April 7th, it moved forward in line of battle, arriving at this position about 10 a.m. Regiment charged the enemy and assisted in driving him from the field. Casualties—killed, 1 officer and 8 men; wounded, 1 officer and 35 men; total, 45.


36th
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. WILLIAM GROSE.
10th BRIGADE-COL. JACOB AMMEN-
4th DIVISION-GEN. NELSON-
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
INDIANA

Thirty-ninth Infantry

THE Thirty-ninth Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Morton on the 29th of August, 1861, with Thomas J. Harrison as Colonel.

On the 21st of September the regiment left for Louisville, Kentucky. After encamping first on Muldraugh's Hill, near Elizabethtown, and next at Camp Nevin, on Nolin Creek, and Camp Wood, on Green River, where it remained until the middle of February, 1862, it marched with General Buell's army to Nashville, where it remained in camp until March 17th. From Nashville it marched with General Buell's army to Savannah to reinforce General Grant. The regiment at this time was attached to R. W. Johnson's Brigade of General McCook's Division. The Thirty-ninth reached Savannah at 10 o'clock on the night of the 6th of April and in the morning of the 7th of April disembarked at Pittsburg Landing. At 10.30 o'clock A.M., guided by the din of battle, it moved upon the field of action and within an hour into line of battle under a galling fire, driving the enemy before them until the danger of being outflanked became so manifest that the order was given to fall back a short distance, keeping up, however, a constant fire. The regiment again advanced under a heavy fire, driving the enemy before them and capturing many prisoners. The rout of the enemy became universal and the battle was won.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Thirty-ninth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

THIRTY-NINTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 100, Station 78-30 and 63 feet west, 400 feet northwest of the Forty-ninth Ohio Monument and in the forks of the Hamburg and Purdy, and the Pittsburg and Corinth Roads.

39TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. THOMAS J. HARRISON
6TH BRIGADE—COL. W. H. GIBSON
2D DIVISION—GEN. McCOOK

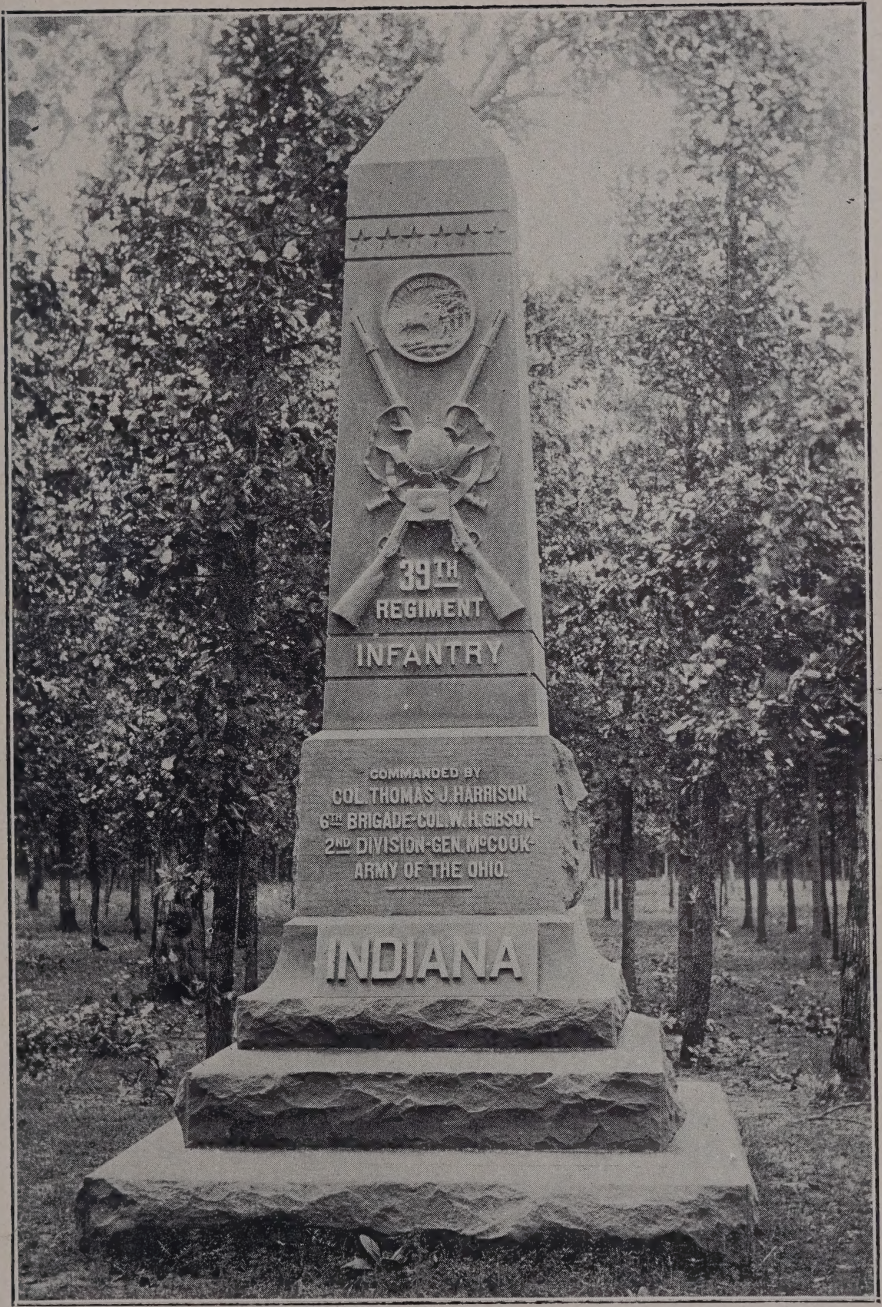
ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

39TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. THOMAS J. HARRISON

THIS REGIMENT ARRIVED ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT 10:30 A.M., MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862. AT 12 M. REGIMENT MOVED IN LINE OF BATTLE UNDER A GALLING FIRE, DRIVING THE ENEMY A QUARTER OF A MILE. IT THEN FELL BACK 150 YARDS TO THIS POSITION, WHERE IT WAS ENGAGED UNTIL 2 P.M. REGIMENT AGAIN ADVANCED UNDER FIRE, DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM HIS LAST POSITION, CAPTURING 15 PRISONERS. CASUALTIES—KILLED, 1 OFFICER AND 1 MAN; WOUNDED, 1 OFFICER AND 33 MEN; TOTAL, 36.


39TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. THOMAS J. HARRISON.
6TH BRIGADE-COL. W. H. GIBSON-
2ND DIVISION-GEN. McCOOK-
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
INDIANA

COLONEL JOHN W. BLAKE

FORTIETH INFANTRY

Fortieth Infantry

THE Fortieth Regiment was organized at Lafayette, with William C. Wilson as Colonel, sworn into service on the 30th of December, 1861, and at once proceeded to Kentucky, going into camp of instruction near Bardstown. In February, 1862, it moved with General Buell's army to Bowling Green and Nashville, and from thence marched into Northern Alabama.

The Fortieth arrived on the Battlefield of Shiloh about noon on April 7, 1862, in command of Colonel John W. Blake, and was ordered with its brigade to the front by General Grant. It formed in line of battle at 2 P.M. and assisted in driving the enemy from the field; was under fire of infantry and artillery, but met with no loss.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Fortieth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

FORTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 88, Station 68-31 and 28 feet west. On south side of the Purdy Road, across from Review field, and 375 feet from the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment Monument location, measured along the Purdy Road westwardly from said location.

40TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. JOHN W. BLAKE
21ST BRIGADE—COL. GEORGE D. WAGNER
6TH DIVISION—GEN. WOOD

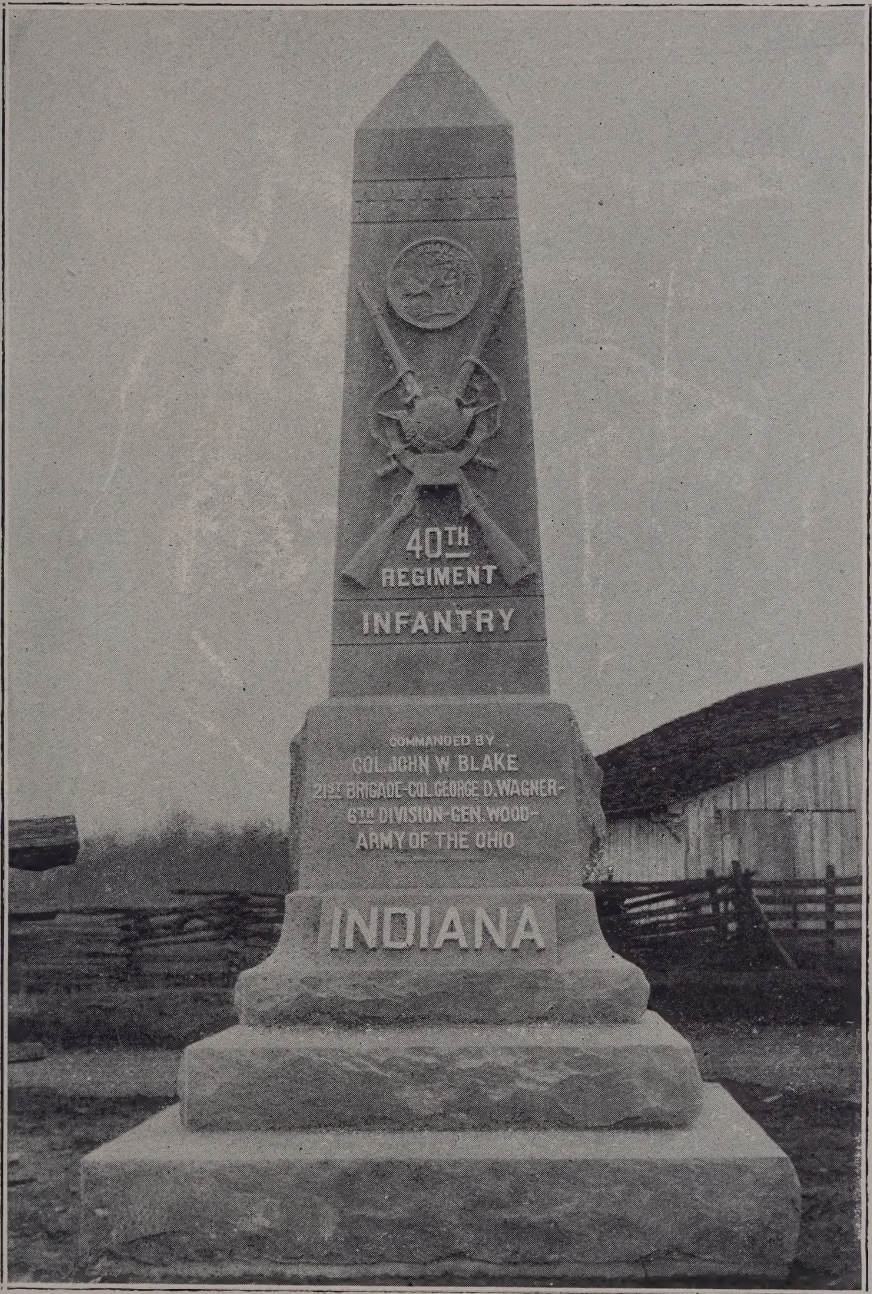
ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

40TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. JOHN W. BLAKE

THIS REGIMENT ARRIVED ON THE BATTLEFIELD FROM SAVANNAH, ABOUT 12 M., APRIL 7, 1862; WAS ORDERED, WITH ITS BRIGADE, TO THE FRONT BY MAJ. GEN. GRANT. IT FORMED ON THIS LINE AT 2 P.M., AND ASSISTED IN DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM THE FIELD. IT WAS UNDER FIRE OF INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY, BUT SUSTAINED NO LOSS.


40TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. JOHN W BLAKE
21ST BRIGADE-COL. GEORGE D. WAGNER-
6TH DIVISION-GEN. WOOD-
ARMY OF THE OHIO
INDIANA

Fifty-first Infantry

THE Fifty-first Regiment was organized at Indianapolis on the 11th of October, 1861, and mustered in on the 14th of December, 1861, with Abel D. Streight as Colonel. When fully organized the regiment was sent to Bardstown, Kentucky, to the camp of instruction. In February, 1862, it marched with General Buell's army to Nashville, where it encamped a while and then moved to the Tennessee River, reaching the field of Shiloh too late to participate in the battle. It formed a part of the Twentieth Brigade, Sixth Division, Army of the Ohio, and rendered valuable services in guarding and bringing up army supplies.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Fifty-first Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument: and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

FIFTY-FIRST INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 26, Station 129-60 and 18 feet east. Near W. H. L. Wallace's Headquarters Monument and Iowa State Monument, behind the last line occupied by the Army of the Tennessee on Sunday night, April 6, 1862.

51ST
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. ABEL D. STREIGHT

20TH BRIGADE—GEN. GARFIELD
6TH DIVISION—GEN. WOOD

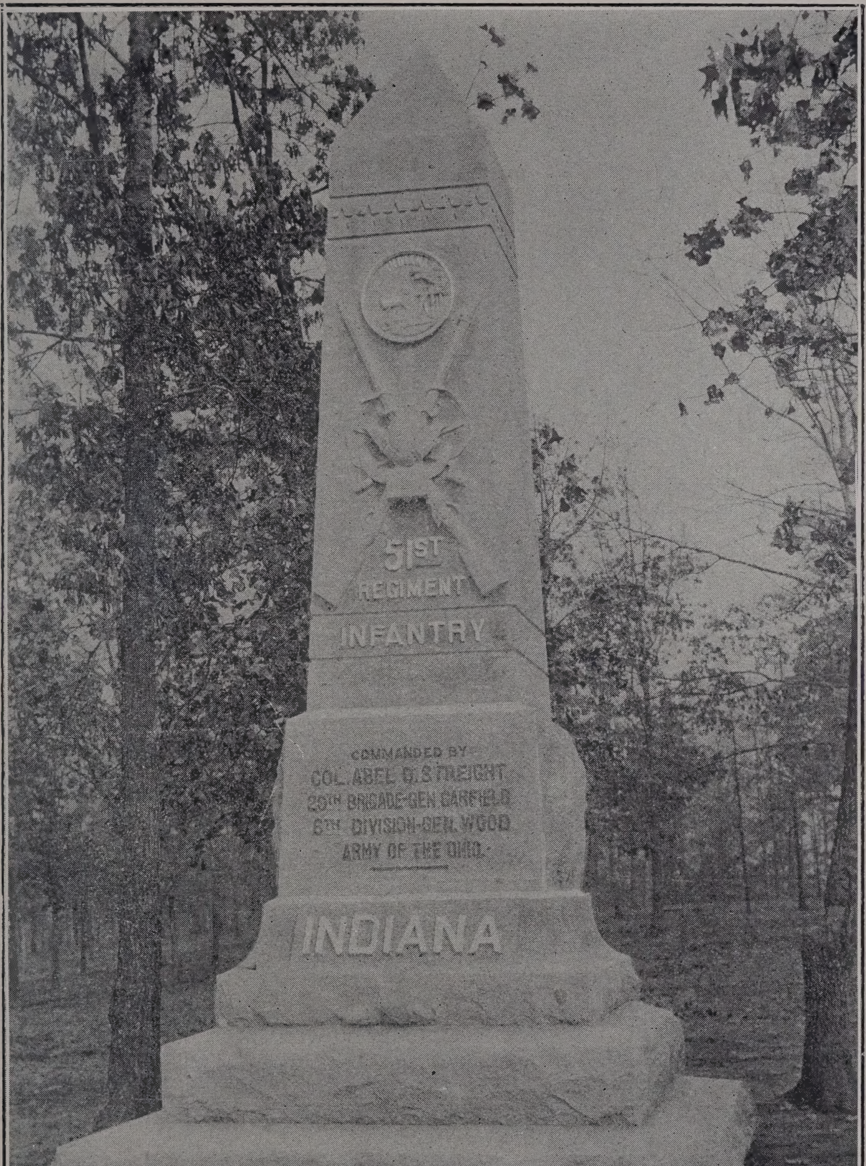
ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

51ST INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. ABEL D. STREIGHT

This regiment was detailed by Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield, at Savannah, Tennessee, to guard and bring up the brigade train, and also the division supply train, and was not engaged at Shiloh.


51ST
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. ABEL D. STREIGHT
20TH BRIGADE-GEN. GARFIELD
6TH DIVISION-GEN. WOOD
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
INDIANA

Fifty-seventh Infantry

THE Fifty-seventh Regiment was mustered into the service on the 18th day of November, 1861, at Richmond, Indiana. It was mainly recruited through the efforts of Rev. J. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin. Commanded by Colonel C. C. Hines.

On the 10th of December the regiment moved to Indianapolis, where it remained to complete its organization until December 23d. It was then transported to Louisville, Kentucky, where it reported to General Buell and was assigned to the Sixth Division of the Army of the Ohio, then organizing at Bardstown, Kentucky, to which place the regiment marched. In February, 1862, it was sent by rail to Munfordsville, Kentucky, and from there marched to Nashville, arriving in the early part of March.

Saturday morning, March 29th, the long-expected move to Shiloh began. Monday, April 7th, found the entire division, seriously fatigued and nearly exhausted, in the vicinity of Savannah, eight miles from Pittsburg Landing. Upon arrival at the battlefield it was detached and sent to the left of General Hurlbut's Division, where it rendered valuable services during the remaining part of the battle.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Fifty-seventh Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 94, Station 70-77 and 105 feet east. On south side of Purdy Road, opposite the center of Review field, 725 feet southeast of the Forty-ninth Ohio Monument.

57TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. CYRUS C. HINES

21ST BRIGADE—COL. GEORGE D. WAGNER
6TH DIVISION—GEN. WOOD

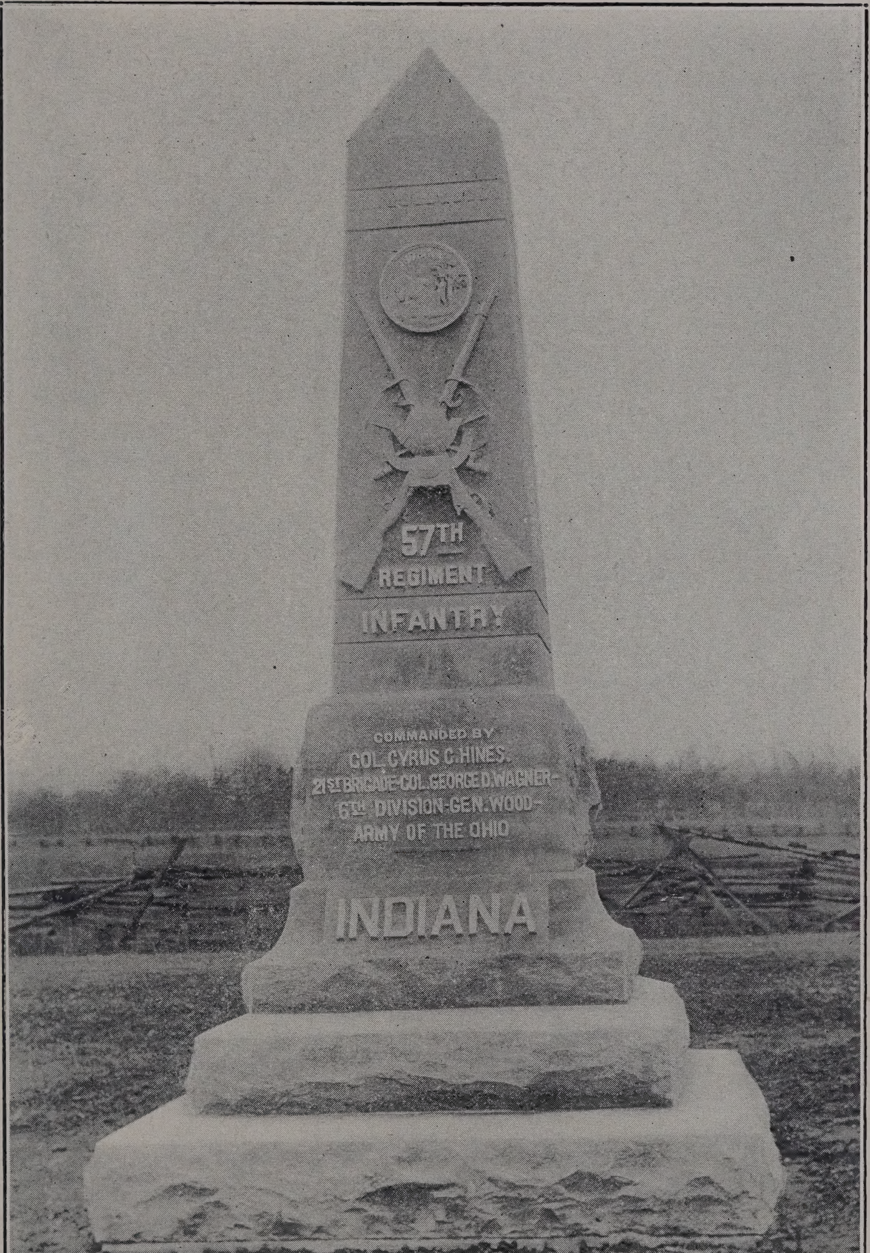
ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

57TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. CYRUS C. HINES

THIS REGIMENT ARRIVED ON THE BATTLEFIELD ABOUT 12 M., MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862. IT FORMED ON THIS LINE AT 2 P.M. AND ASSISTED IN DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM THE FIELD; WAS ENGAGED WITH ENEMY'S INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY. IT HAD 4 MEN WOUNDED.


57TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. CYRUS C. HINES.
21ST BRIGADE-COL. GEORGE D. WAGNER-
6TH DIVISION-GEN. WOOD-
ARMY OF THE OHIO
INDIANA

Fifty-eighth Infantry

THE Fifty-eighth Regiment was organized at Princeton, in October, 1861, with Henry M. Carr as Colonel, and in the early part of December left for Louisville, Kentucky. It was assigned to Buell's army, and during the winter of 1861-1862 marched through Central Kentucky, stopping a few weeks at Bardstown, Lebanon, Spring Garden and Bowling Green.

On the 1st of March, 1862, the regiment reached Nashville and remained there until the 1st of April, when it started for Pittsburg Landing, which place it reached on the evening of the second day's battle of Shiloh, and prepared at once for action. It was, however, too late; the battle had been won. After remaining a few days in the vicinity of Shiloh it joined in the siege of Corinth.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Fifty-eighth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION

Line 26, Station 129-45 and 28 feet west. Near W. H. L. Wallace's Headquarters Monument and Iowa State Monument, behind the last line occupied by the Army of the Tennessee on Sunday night, April 6, 1862.

58TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. HENRY M. CARR
15TH BRIGADE—GEN. M. S. HASCALL
6TH DIVISION—GEN. WOOD

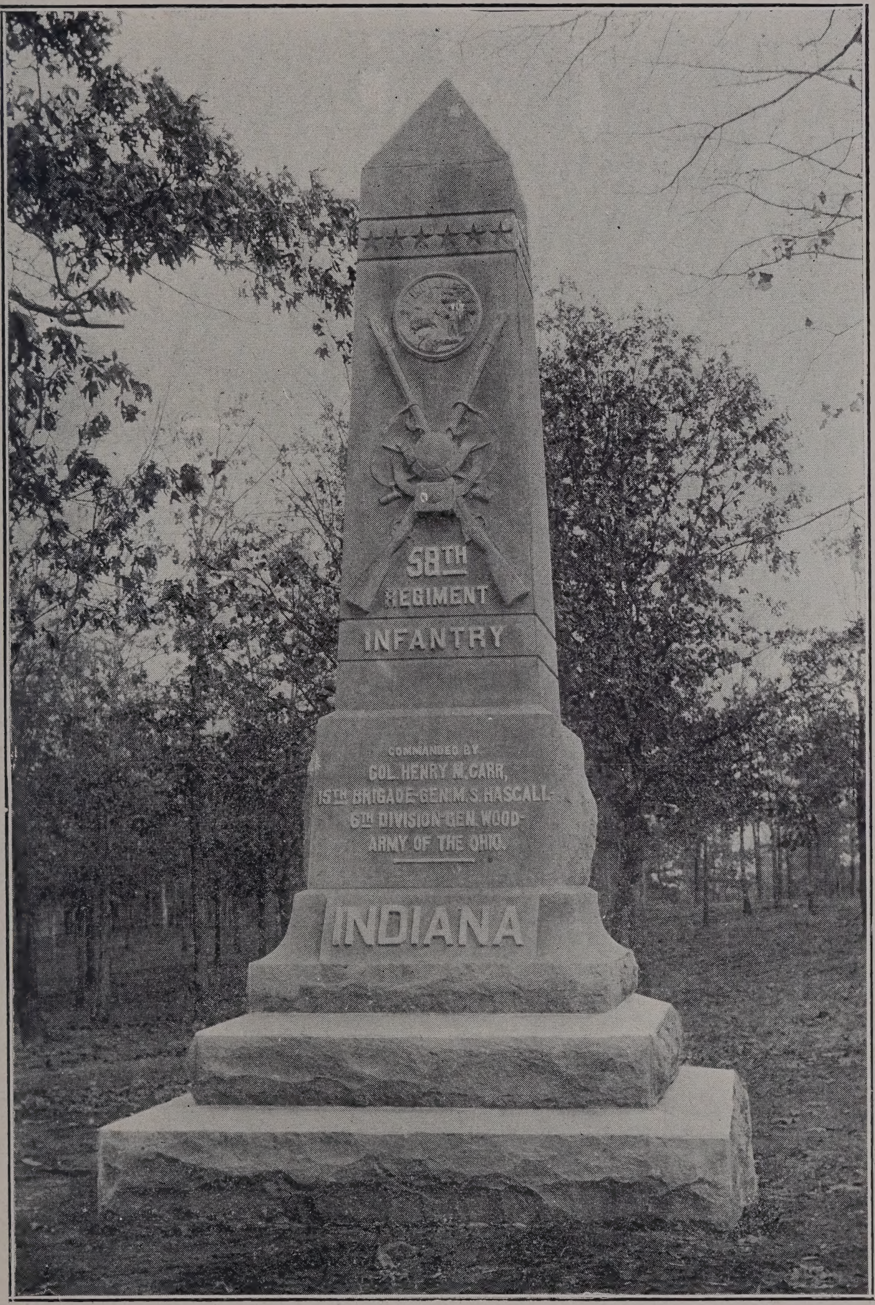
ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

58TH INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
COL. HENRY M. CARR

THIS REGIMENT ARRIVED ON THE BATTLEFIELD APRIL 7, 1862, TOO LATE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BATTLE.


58TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. HENRY M. CARR,
15TH BRIGADE-GEN. M. S. HASCALL-
6TH DIVISION-GEN. WOOD-
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
INDIANA

Second Cavalry

THE Second Cavalry, Forty-first Regiment, was the first complete cavalry regiment raised in Indiana. It was organized in Indianapolis in September, 1861, with John A. Bridgeland as Colonel. On the 16th of December it broke camp and moved across the country to Louisville, Kentucky, and from thence to Camp Wickliffe.

In February, 1862, it marched with Buell's army toward Nashville, and from that point to the Tennessee River. It arrived opposite Pittsburg Landing on Sunday evening, April 6, 1862, with General Nelson's Division; was ordered to remain there until the afternoon of the 7th, when it crossed the river to the battlefield, where it became for a short time engaged with the enemy. The regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Edward M. McCook.

This page first gives the location of the Monument erected by the State of Indiana, in memory of her Second Indiana Cavalry Volunteers, on Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; second, gives the inscription on front of Monument; and third, gives the Historic inscription on the back of Monument.

SECOND INDIANA CAVALRY LOCATION

Location selected for Second Indiana Cavalry Monument, as follows: 300 feet north of Corinth Road, and 300 feet west of Illinois Cavalry Monument.

2D
REGIMENT
CAVALRY

COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COL. EDWARD M. McCOOK

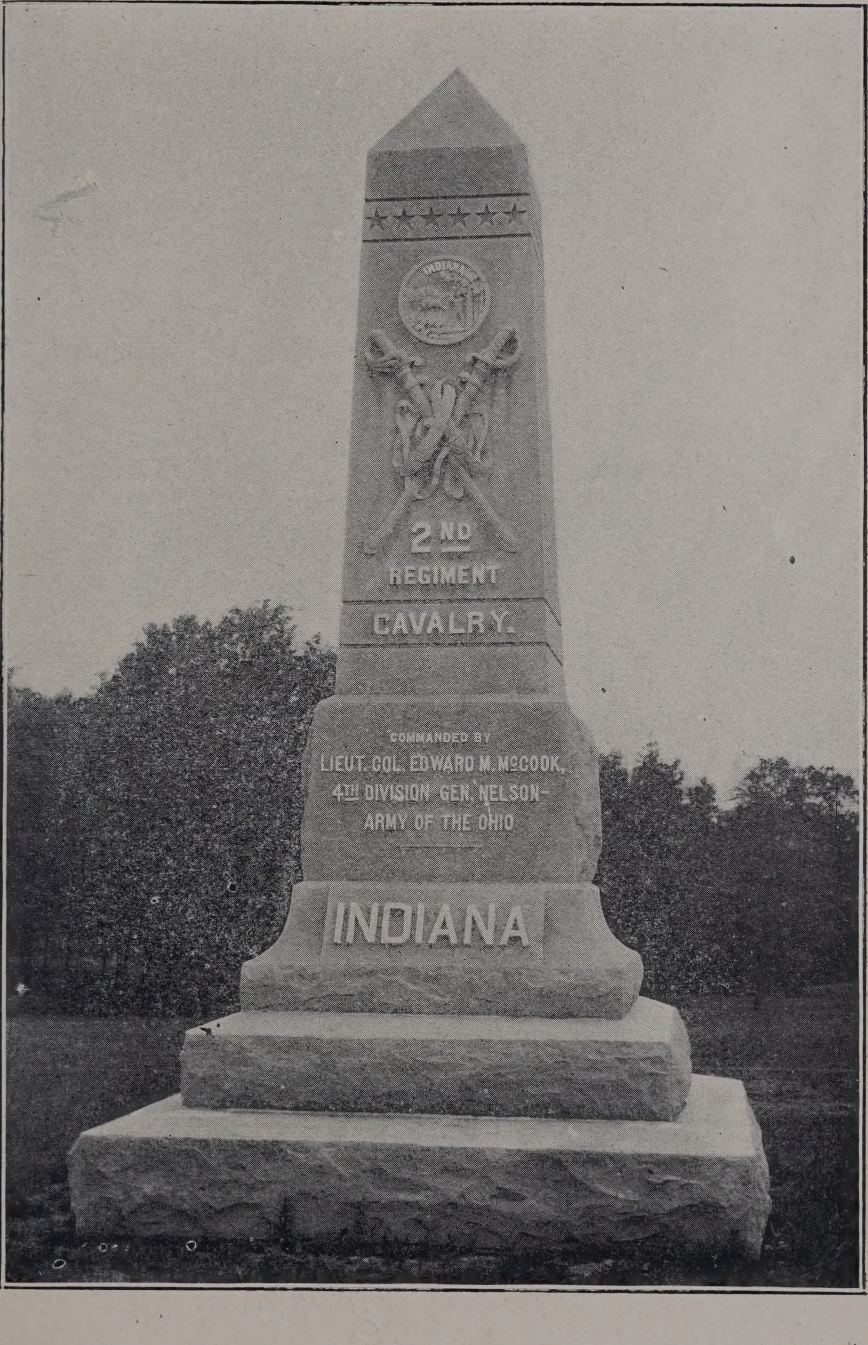
4TH DIVISION—GEN. NELSON

ARMY OF THE OHIO

INDIANA

2D CAVALRY
COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COL. EDWARD M. McCOOK

This regiment arrived opposite Pittsburg Landing on Sunday Evening, April 6, 1862, with Gen. Nelson's Division. Was ordered to remain there until in the afternoon of the 7th, when it crossed the river to the battlefield. Casualties—wounded, 2 men; missing, 1 man; total, 3.


INDIANA
2ND
REGIMENT
CAVALRY.
COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COL. EDWARD M. McCOOK,
4TH DIVISION GEN. NELSON-
ARMY OF THE OHIO
INDIANA

RECAPITULATION

The following table shows the total loss of the Indiana regiments and batteries in killed, wounded and missing, in the Battle of Shiloh, on April 6 and 7, 1862, as shown by the foregoing report of historical inscriptions on monuments.

No. Regiment	Commanding Officer	Killed			Wounded			Missing			Grand Total	Army of
		Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals		
6	Col. Thomas T. Crittenden	..	4	4	..	36	36	..	2	2	42	The Ohio.
9	Col. Gideon C. Moody	1	16	17	7	146	153	..	..	..	170	The Ohio.
11	Col. George F. McGinnis	..	11	11	1	50	51	..	..	..	62	The Tenn.
15	Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Wood	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	The Ohio.
17	Col. John T. Wilder	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	The Ohio.
23	Col. William L. Sanderson	..	7	7	1	34	35	..	1	1	43	The Tenn.
24	Col. Alvin P. Hovey	3	3	6	1	44	45	..	..	..	51	The Tenn.
25	Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Morgan	2	19	21	4	111	115	..	3	3	139	The Tenn.
29	Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn	..	4	4	4	72	76	..	..	..	80	The Ohio.
30	Col. Sion S. Bass	..	12	12	6	109	115	..	2	2	129	The Ohio.
31	Col. Charles Cruft	2	19	21	4	110	114	..	3	3	138	The Tenn.
32	Col. August Willich	2	8	10	4	82	86	..	..	..	96	The Ohio.
36	Col. William Gross	1	8	9	1	35	36	..	..	..	45	The Ohio.
39	Col. Thomas J. Harrison	1	1	2	1	33	34	..	..	..	36	The Ohio.
40	Col. John W. Blake	..	...	...	..	.....	....	..	..	..	.....	The Ohio.
44	Col. Hugh B. Reed	1	33	34	6	171	177	..	1	1	212	The Tenn.
51	Col. A. D. Streight	..	...	...	..	....	.....	..	..	..	.....	The Ohio.
57	Col. Cyrus C. Hines	..	...	...	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	The Ohio.
58	Col. Henry M. Carr	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	The Ohio.
Battery												
6	Capt. Frederick Behr	1	...	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	6	The Tenn.
9	1st Lieut. George R. Brown	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	6	The Tenn.
Cavalry												
2d	Lieut. Col. Edw. M. McCook	..	...	...	..	2	2	..	1	1	3	The Ohio.
22	TOTALS	14	146	160	40	1049	1089	..	13	13	1262	

BATTLE OF SHILOH

The number of men in the Union Army under command of Major General U. S. Grant, known as the Army of the Tennessee, and of Major General Don Carlos Buell, known as the Army of the Ohio, and present at the Battle of Shiloh, on April 6 and 7, 1862, was as follows:

NAME OF ARMY AND COMMANDERS	No. of Troops
Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant	39,830
Army of the Ohio, commanded by Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell	17,918
Total number, Armies of the Tennessee and Ohio	57,748

The Army of the Ohio was not engaged in the Battle of Shiloh, on Sunday, April 6, 1862, and the Army of the Tennessee had at no time during the battle on Sunday more than 33,000 effective men, and excluding the panic-stricken troops who fled before firing a shot, there was not a time during Sunday, the 6th, when there were more than 25,000 men in the battle line and engaged. See Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant's 1st Volume of his Personal Memoirs, page 366.

On Monday, the Army of the Ohio, under Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, could not at any time have had more than 15,000 men engaged; so that on Monday, the second day's battle, the combined forces of the Union Army engaged, could not have exceeded 35,000 men, while the total of the Union Army present during both days of the battle, as shown above, was 57,748, which included staff, hospital, quartermaster, ordnance, medical, nurses, musicians and other departments of the army service.

BATTLE OF SHILOH

The number of Confederate troops engaged in the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, under command of General Albert Sidney Johnston, which included the Army Corps of Major General Leonidas Polk, Major General Braxton Bragg, Major General W. J. Hardee and Major General J. C. Breckinridge, as shown by the records, was as follows:

NAME OF ARMY AND COMMANDER	No. of Troops
Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston	43,968

The above figures, in accordance with Confederate Army reports, show the number of enlisted men engaged in the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, was 43,968. According to the custom of enumeration of the Confederate Armies in the South, this number probably excluded generals and staff officers, army chaplains, quartermasters, commissary, ordnance, medical, hospital, nurses, musicians and all other departments of army service—everybody who did not carry a gun or serve a cannon—which would have in that event increased the above report to an army of 50,000 men.

The Confederate loss during the two days' battle at Shiloh, as shown in the report of Gen. G. T. Beauregard (see page 32) after the battle, shows a total loss of 10,699, of whom 1,728 were killed; 8,012 wounded, and 959 missing. Gen. U. S. Grant says in his Personal Memoirs, Vol 1, page 367, that this estimate of the loss must be incorrect; that we buried, by actual count, more of the enemy's dead in front of the divisions of McClernand and Sherman alone than was reported, and 4,000 was the estimate of the burial parties for the whole field.

BATTLE OF SHILOH

Table showing loss in killed, wounded and missing of the Army of the Tennessee, under Major General U. S. Grant, and of the Army of the Ohio, under Major General Don Carlos Buell, in the Battle of Shiloh, on April 6 and 7, 1862, by divisions.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MAJOR GENERAL U. S. GRANT

No. Division	Division Commander	Killed			Wounded			Capt'd and Missing			Grand Totals
		Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	
1st	Maj Gen. John A. McClernand	18	267	285	69	1303	1372	1	84	85	1742
2d	Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace...	13	257	270	65	1108	1173	54	1029	1306	2749
3d	Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace......	3	38	41	11	240	251	..	4	4	296
4th	Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut......	18	299	317	70	1371	1441	7	104	111	1869
5th	Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman....	16	309	325	52	1225	1277	7	292	299	1901
6th	Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss.....	17	219	236	64	864	928	46	788	1008	2172
....	Unassigned....................	2	37	39	5	154	159	..	17	17	215
	TOTALS....................	87	1426	1513	336	6265	6601	115	2318	2830	10944

ARMY OF THE OHIO, MAJOR GENERAL D. C. BUELL

No. Division	Division Commander	Killed			Wounded			Capt'd and Missing			Grand Totals
		Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	
2d	Brig. Gen. A. McD. Cook.......	6	82	88	32	791	823	....	7	7	918
4th	Brig. Gen. William Nelson.....	5	88	93	36	567	603	....	20	20	716
5th	Brig. Gen. T. L. Crittenden....	6	54	60	24	353	377	..	28	28	465
6th	Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood..........			.....		4	4	....	.....	.....	4
	TOTALS	17	224	241	92	1715	1807	....	55	55	2103

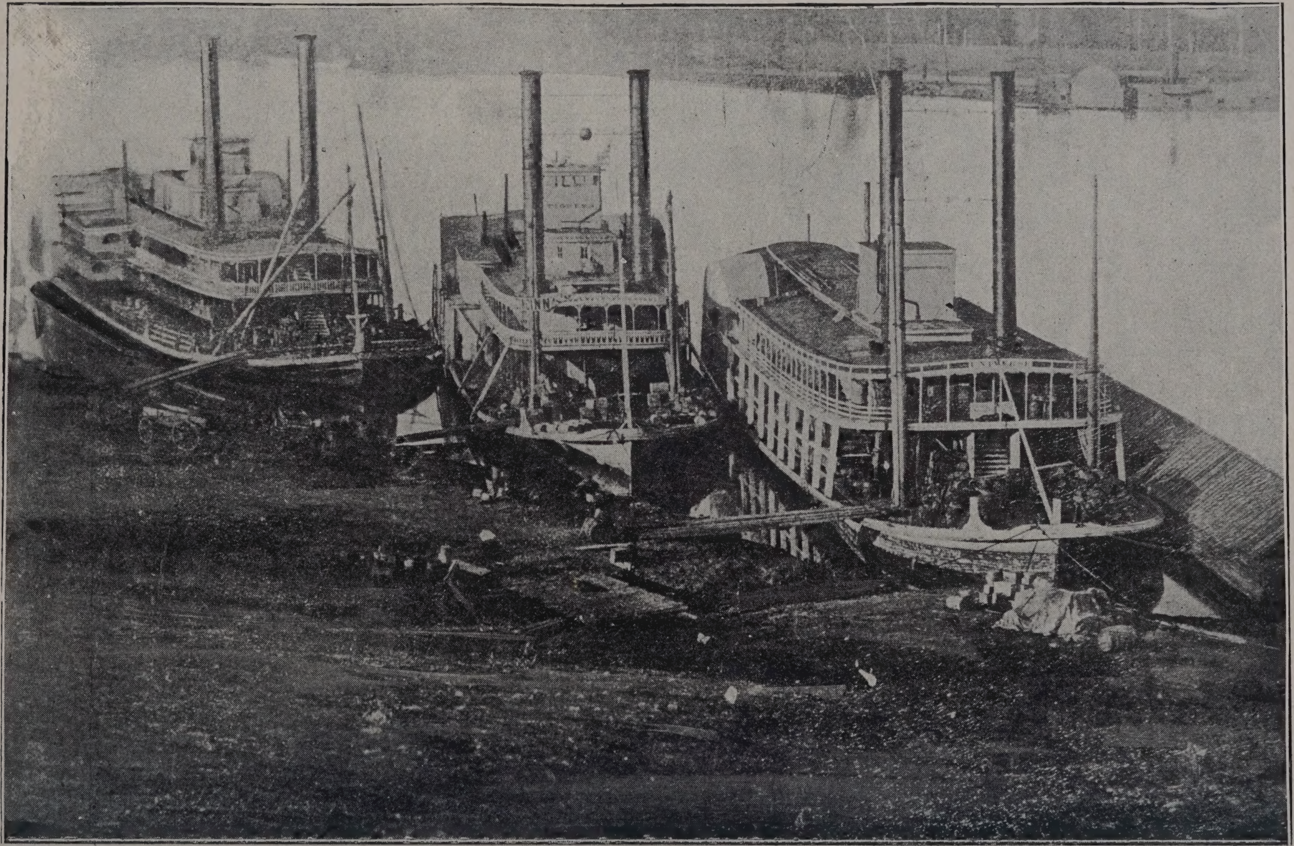
RECAPITULATION

	Killed			Wounded			Capt'd and Missing			Grand Totals
	Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals	
Army of the Tennessee.......... ..	87	1426	1513	336	6265	6601	115	2318	2830	10944
Army of the Ohio...	17	224	241	92	1715	1807	....	55	55	2103
TOTALS..........................	104	1650	1754	428	7980	8408	115	2373	2885	13047

BATTLE OF SHILOH

The following table shows the list of killed, wounded and missing in the Confederate Army, known as the Army of the Mississippi, and commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston, in the Battle of Shiloh, on April 6 and 7, 1862, as shown by the Confederate official report made by Thomas Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of the Mississippi.

COMMAND	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
FIRST CORPS, MAJOR GENERAL LEONIDAS POLK.				
First Division, Brigadier General Charles Clark.				
First Brigade, commanded by Col. R. M. Russell	97	512	....	609
Second Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart	93	421	3	517
Second Division, Major General B. F. Cheatham.				
First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson	120	607	13	740
Second Brigade, commanded by Col. W. H. Stephens	75	413	3	491
Total killed, wounded and missing in First Corps	385	1953	19	2357
SECOND CORPS, MAJOR GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG.				
First Division, Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles.				
First Brigade, commanded by Colonel R. L. Gibson	97	488	97	682
Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Patton Anderson	69	313	52	434
Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Preston Pond	89	336	169	594
Second Division, Brigadier General J. M. Withers.				
First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General A. H. Gladden.	129	597	103	829
Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General J. R. Chalmers	83	343	19	445
Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General J. K. Jackson.	86	364	194	644
Total killed, wounded and missing in Second Corps	553	2441	634	3628
THIRD CORPS, COMMANDED BY MAJOR GENERAL WM. J. HARDEE.				
First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General T. C. Hindman	109	546	38	693
Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General P. R. Cleburne	188	790	65	1043
Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General S. A. M. Wood	107	600	38	745
Total killed, wounded and missing in Third Corps	404	1936	141	2481
RESERVE CORPS, MAJOR GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.				
First (Kentucky) Brigade, commanded by Colonel R. P. Trabue.	151	557	92	800
Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General J. S. Bowen.	98	498	28	624
Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel W. S. Statham	137	627	45	809
Total killed, wounded and missing in Reserve Corps	386	1682	165	2233
Grand Total Killed, Wounded and Missing	1728	8012	959	10699



STEAMBOATS AT PITTSBURG LANDING, APRIL 6, 1862

NOW KNOWN AS THE LANDING FOR THE BATTLEFIELD

Distinguished in Peace and in War

MANY of the participants in the Battle of Shiloh became distinguished in peace as well as in war. Among them MAJOR GENERAL U. S. GRANT, who was at that time only a Department Commander, was made the Commander of the Union Army and the highest rank, that of General, conferred upon him. He was twice elected President of the United States.

MAJOR GENERAL LEW WALLACE was appointed Minister to Mexico and afterward Minister to Turkey. As a writer of the famous "Ben-Hur" and other contributions of literature he has achieved a universal reputation.

GIDEON C. MOODY, of the Ninth Indiana, rose from the ranks in his regiment, commanding it at the Battle of Shiloh, and after the close of the war was elected as a United States Senator from South Dakota.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, a Brigadier General at Shiloh, was elected to Congress, serving several terms as such, then to the United States Senate and President of the United States.

BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky, became Secretary of the United States Treasury.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, was promoted Brigadier, and a Brevet Major General, and served with marked distinction as Minister to Peru, Member of Congress and as Governor of Indiana.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Major commanding the Twenty-fifth Indiana, served as Minister to Mexico and Secretary of State of the United States. His knowledge of international law is highly esteemed by the Government.

COLONEL JOHN F. MILLER bore a conspicuous part in the War of the Rebellion. He was Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Indiana, and appointed Brigadier and brevetted a Major General, and represented the State of California in the United States Senate.

Miscellaneous

INDIANA OFFICERS COMMISSIONED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN, WHO WERE IN THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

Major Generals

Lewis Wallace,
Robert H. Milroy.

Brevet Major Generals

Alvin P. Hovey,
Charles Cruft,
John F. Miller,
William Grose,
Edward M. McCook.

Brigadier Generals

Milo S. Hascall,
Thomas T. Crittenden,
James C. Veatch,
August Willich,
George D. Wagner,
George F. McGinnis,
Thomas J. Harrison,
John F. Miller.

Before the Battle

General Grant issued no orders to his troops prior to the battle, except in the event of an attack, but General Albert Sidney Johnston issued the following inflammatory order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CORINTH, MISS., April 3, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi:

I have put you in motion to offer battle to the invaders of your country. With the resolution and disciplined valor becoming men fighting as you are, for all worth living or dying for, you can but march to a decisive victory over the agrarian mercenaries sent to subjugate and despoil you of your liberties, property and honor. Remember the precious stake involved. Remember the dependence of your mothers, your wives, your sisters and your children on the result. Remember the fair, broad abounding land, the happy homes and ties that will be desolated by your defeat. The eyes and hopes of 8,000,000 of people rest upon you. You are expected to show yourselves worthy of your valor and lineage; worthy of the women of the South, whose noble devotion in this war has never been exceeded in any time. With such incentives to brave deeds, and with the trust that God is with us, your Generals will lead you confidently to the combat, assured of success.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General Commanding.

After the Battle

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
PITTSBURG, April 8, 1862.

The General Commanding congratulates the troops who so gallantly maintained, repulsed and routed a numerically superior force of the enemy, composed of the flower of the Southern Army, commanded by their ablest Generals, and fought by them with all the desperation of despair.

In numbers engaged, no such contest ever took place on this continent; in importance of results, but few such have taken place in the history of the world. Whilst congratulating the brave and gallant soldiers, it becomes the duty of the General Commanding to make special notice of the brave wounded and those killed upon the field. Whilst they leave friends and relatives to mourn their loss, they have won a nation's gratitude and undying laurels not to be forgotten by future generations, who will enjoy the blessings of the best government the sun ever shone upon, preserved by their valor.

By order of Major General U. S. Grant.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Adjutant General.

General A. S. Johnston, the pride of the Confederate Army, was killed in the first day's fighting, and General G. T. Beauregard, next in rank, took command of the Confederate forces and issued this address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CORINTH, MISS., April 16, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi:

You have bravely fought the invaders of your soil for two days in his own position; fought your superior in numbers, in arms, in all the appliances of war. Your success has been signal. His losses have been immense, outnumbering yours in all save the personal worth of the slain. You drove him from his camps to the shelter of his iron-clad gunboats, which alone saved him from complete disaster. You captured his artillery, more than twenty-five flags and standards, and took over three thousand prisoners. You have done your duty. Your Commanding General thanks you. Your countrymen are proud of your deeds on the bloody field of Shiloh; confident in the ultimate results of your valor.

Soldiers, untoward events saved the enemy from annihilation. His insolent presence still pollutes your soil, his hostile flag still flaunts before you. There can be no peace so long as these things are.

Trusting that God is with us, as with our fathers, let us seek to be worthy of His favor, and resolve to be independent or perish in the struggle.

G. T. Beauregard,
General Commanding.

Shiloh Campaign and Battle

A DESCRIPTION of the Battle of Shiloh, by Major D. W. Reed, Historian of the National Shiloh Commission, is included in this volume. It has been carefully compiled by Major Reed, after years of study and research, and will be found wholly impartial, setting forth facts as they actually existed. It will be found very interesting and of great value to all who desire to know the facts concerning the great battle of the Rebellion. Major Reed's description of the battle is as follows:

The Battle of Shiloh has been, as General Grant says, "more persistently misunderstood than any other battle of the war." This misunderstanding is not confined to either side. It is as common among Confederate soldiers as among Union soldiers, and exists equally among the people of the North and the people of the South, and is to be accounted for by the false and inaccurate reports of the battle which were first given to the public.

The earliest account of the battle to reach the people of the North was written by a correspondent for the *Cincinnati Gazette*, who was not upon the field on Sunday and must have obtained whatever information he had on the subject from stragglers far in the rear of the army.

He had, however, followed the maxim of many newspaper correspondents then as well as now, "Anything to be first," and, seizing upon the wild rumors always floating rearward from the line of battle, he embellished with drafts from his overwrought imagination in order to make it sufficiently sensational, and sent it to his paper labeled "A truthful account by an eye-witness," with underscored head lines, which, under the present forms, should have been printed in red.

This account, being the first to reach the public, was eagerly read and accepted as true, and has been incorporated by some of the would-be historians into their books and papers without an inquiry as to the truth or falsity of the report. As a result we still read articles which reproduce the startling headlines of that newspaper announcing "The great surprise at Shiloh;" "The camp of a whole division captured at daylight while the men were asleep in their tents;" "Officers bayoneted in their beds," etc. These articles quite frequently assume or assert that these statements are true and proceed to moralize on the Battle of Shiloh from that standpoint.

Whatever excuse the first correspondent may have had for his sensational report, there has been no possible reason for anyone to continue to quote his misstatements since the official reports of the battle have been published and are accessible to anyone caring to know the truth.

These official reports from Union and Confederate officers agree that the first shots of the Battle of Shiloh were fired at 4.55 o'clock Sunday morning, in an engagement between pickets of Hardee's Corps and a reconnoitering party sent out by General Prentiss, and they also show that this picket firing was at a point more than one mile in advance of the Union camps; that from that point the Confederate advance was stubbornly resisted for fully four hours before a camp was captured; that over one thousand Union soldiers and at least an equal number of Confederates were killed or wounded far in front of the line of camps.

While this fierce conflict was in progress all the troops upon the field had gotten into line, and it is absurd to claim that any soldier remained asleep in his tent, or unprepared for battle, until 9 o'clock in the morning while heavy batteries of artillery and twenty thousand infantry were engaged for four hours in a fierce conflict in front of his camp.

Doubtless an earnest effort by those in authority might have corrected many errors in regard to Shiloh at the time, but there seems to have been a willingness to let the reports stand as a reflection upon the Army of the Tennessee, and as an excuse for placing its Commander in retirement without the privilege of even reviewing the reports of the battle he had fought and won.

On the Confederate side, also, disagreements existed. Their first newspaper reports were as unreliable, and their official reports show like evidences of misunderstanding and jealousy. General Johnston was killed on the field. His version of the plan of the battle and his purposes could only be given by the members of his staff, who at once claimed that the battle would have been won if it had been pushed upon the plan which General Johnston had announced and which was well inaugurated when he was killed.

General Beauregard, in his report, enters upon a defense of his management of the battle after General Johnston fell. Subordinates take sides for and against their chiefs with such earnestness that some of the reports take the form of personal controversies which tend to a confused rather than a perfect understanding of the battle.

These differences of opinions and misunderstandings have been freely discussed on the platform and in the public press until it may seem that the subject is without further interest. Upon careful investigation, however, it appears that much that has been said and written on the subject has been from a purely personal standpoint in order to defend a favorite Commander, or to show the part taken by some particular regiment. It also appears that there has been little or no effort made to show the movements of both armies so as to illustrate the battle in detail. Our purpose shall be to give the facts which are to be gathered from the official reports of both armies and, without discussing the "ifs" or "might have beens," to present the record as we find it and leave the student of history to draw his own conclusions and make his own speculations upon any hypothesis that may suggest itself to his fertile brain.

In order to fairly present these official reports and to show their connection, months have been spent in their careful study and comparison, in connection with the accurate topographical maps prepared by the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, as well as in actual tests and measurements upon the field, where each movement has been followed and verified until all have been made to harmonize. These investigations demonstrate the fact that many criticisms upon the Battle of Shiloh would never have been made had the critic first visited the field and noted its topography. It is also found that apparent conflicts in the reports are often explained when they are examined on the ground. In many cases officers occupying adjacent positions upon the same line at the same time have each claimed that they were alone, unsupported upon the right and left. Survivors of the battle when examining the maps have objected to the continuous lines of battle shown thereon at certain points where they thought their commands were fighting alone. These differences can usually be explained by the presence of some natural obstruction on the field which would prevent persons at one position from seeing those who occupied the other.

Upon one point at least there seems to be no controversy. Up to that time Shiloh was the most important battle of the war. No such numbers of men had met upon any other field. No such important results had been pending. Its losses on both sides, compared with the numbers engaged, show it to have been one of the most if not the most sanguinary battles of the war. The best blood of the North and South was freely shed, as testified by over twenty thousand killed and wounded on that fiercely contested field, yet with results so evenly balanced that either side could and did claim a victory.

FIELD OF OPERATIONS[1]

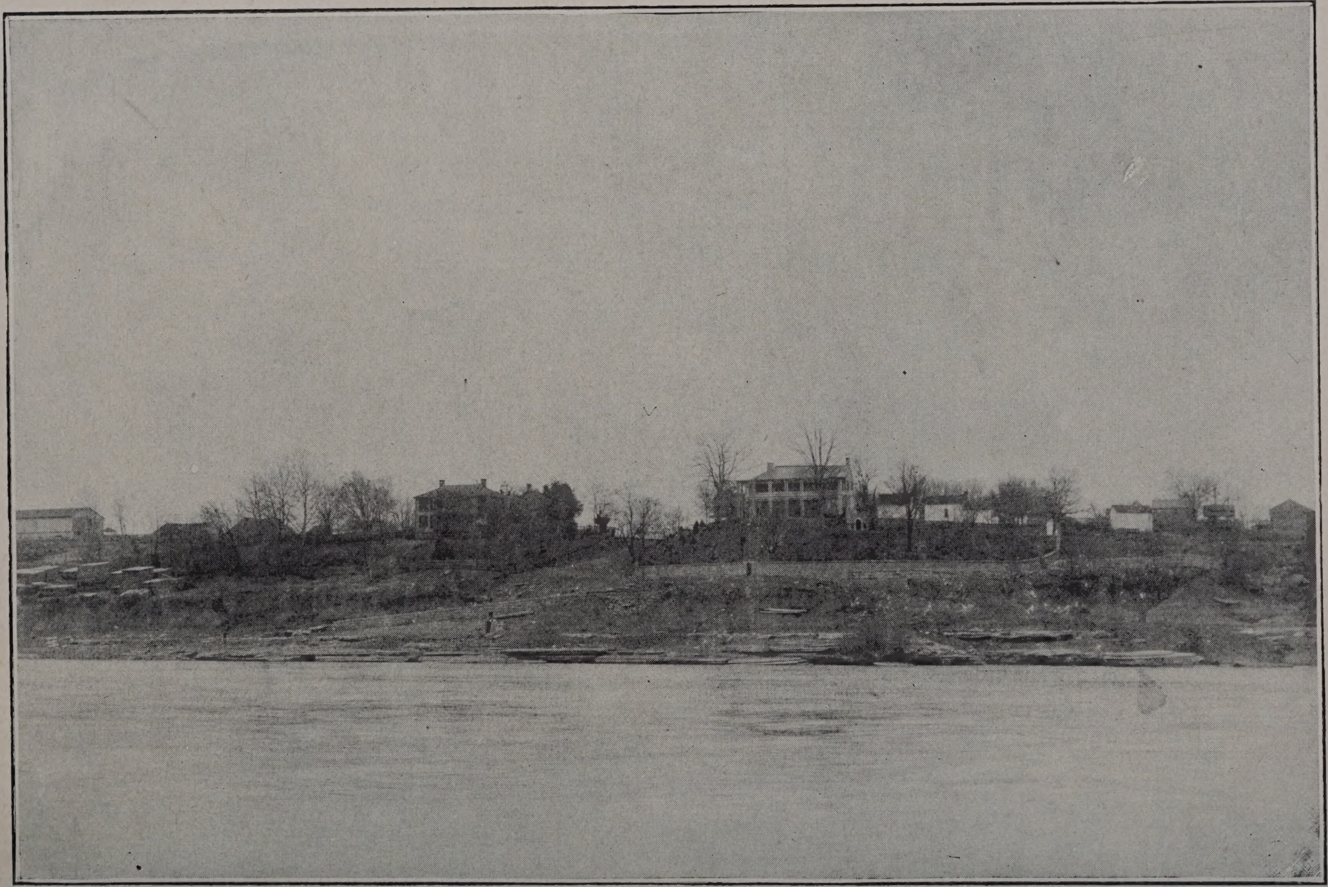
On the 1st day of January, 1862, General Albert Sidney Johnston was in command of all the Confederate forces of Tennessee and Kentucky. His troops occupied a line of defense extending from Columbus, Kentucky, through Forts Henry and Donelson to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where General Johnston had his headquarters.

General H. W. Halleck at that date commanded the Department of the Missouri with headquarters at St. Louis, and General D. C. Buell commanded the Department of the Ohio with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. The Cumberland River formed the boundary separating the Departments of the Missouri and the Ohio.

Various plans had been canvassed by Generals Halleck and

---

[1] See map of field of operations.



''CHERRY HOUSE'' (IN THE CENTER), GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, SAVANNAH, TENN., APRIL 6, 1862

Buell, participated in by the General in Chief, for an attack upon the Confederate line. General Halleck had asked to have General Buell's army transferred to him, or at least placed under his command, claiming that without such union and an army of at least 60,000 men under one Commander it would be impossible to break the well established lines of General Johnston.[1]

Before such union could be effected, and before General Halleck had received a reply to his request, General Grant asked for and received permission to attack the line at Fort Henry on the Tennessee River.[2] Assisted by the gunboat fleet of Commodore Foote, Grant captured Fort Henry on the 6th of February, and then, moving upon Fort Donelson, captured that place, with 15,000 prisoners, on the 16th. The loss of these forts broke General Johnston's line at its center and compelled him to evacuate Columbus and Bowling Green, abandon Tennessee and Kentucky to the Union Army, and seek a new line of defense on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

General Halleck was displeased with Grant because he sent a division of troops into Buell's department at Clarksville.[3] This displeasure was increased when he learned that General Grant had gone to Nashville for consultation with General Buell. Halleck directed the withdrawal of Smith's division from Clarksville, suspended General Grant from command, and ordered him to Fort Henry to await orders.[4] He then placed General C. F. Smith in command of all the troops with orders to proceed up the Tennessee River and to make an effort to break the Confederate line on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at some place near Florence.[5]

General Smith's advance reached Savannah, Tennessee, March 13, 1862. Having determined to make that point his base of operations, he landed the troops that accompanied his advance, and sent boats back for supplies and the remainder of his army.

General W. T. Sherman had organized a division of new troops while he was in command at Paducah. With these he was ordered to report to General Smith. He reached Savannah on the 14th of March and was ordered by General Smith to proceed up the river to some point near Eastport and from there make an attempt to break the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in the vicinity of Burnsville, Mississippi.[1]

---

[1] No. 8 War Records, pp. 508–510. Reference to War Records will be given by serial numbers, 10 War Records being volume 10; 11 War Records being part 2 of volume 10.

[2] 1 Grant, p. 287.

[3] Halleck's telegram to Cullum, March 1, 1862.

[4] 11 War Records, p. 3.

[5] 7 War Records, p. 674; 11 War Records, p. 6.

Previous to this time a gunboat fleet had passed up the Tennessee River as far as Florence. At Pittsburg Landing this fleet encountered a small force of Confederates, consisting of the Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry, Gibson's Battery of Artillery, and some cavalry. The gunboats shelled the position and drove away the Confederates. A bursting shell set fire to and destroyed one of the three buildings at the landing. The fleet proceeded up the river to Florence, and on its return landed a small party at Pittsburg Landing to investigate. This party found a dismounted thirty-two-pounder gun on the river bluff, and about one mile out a hospital containing several Confederate soldiers that had been wounded a few days before in the engagement with the fleet. Near the hospital a Confederate picket post stopped their advance and the party returned to the boats.

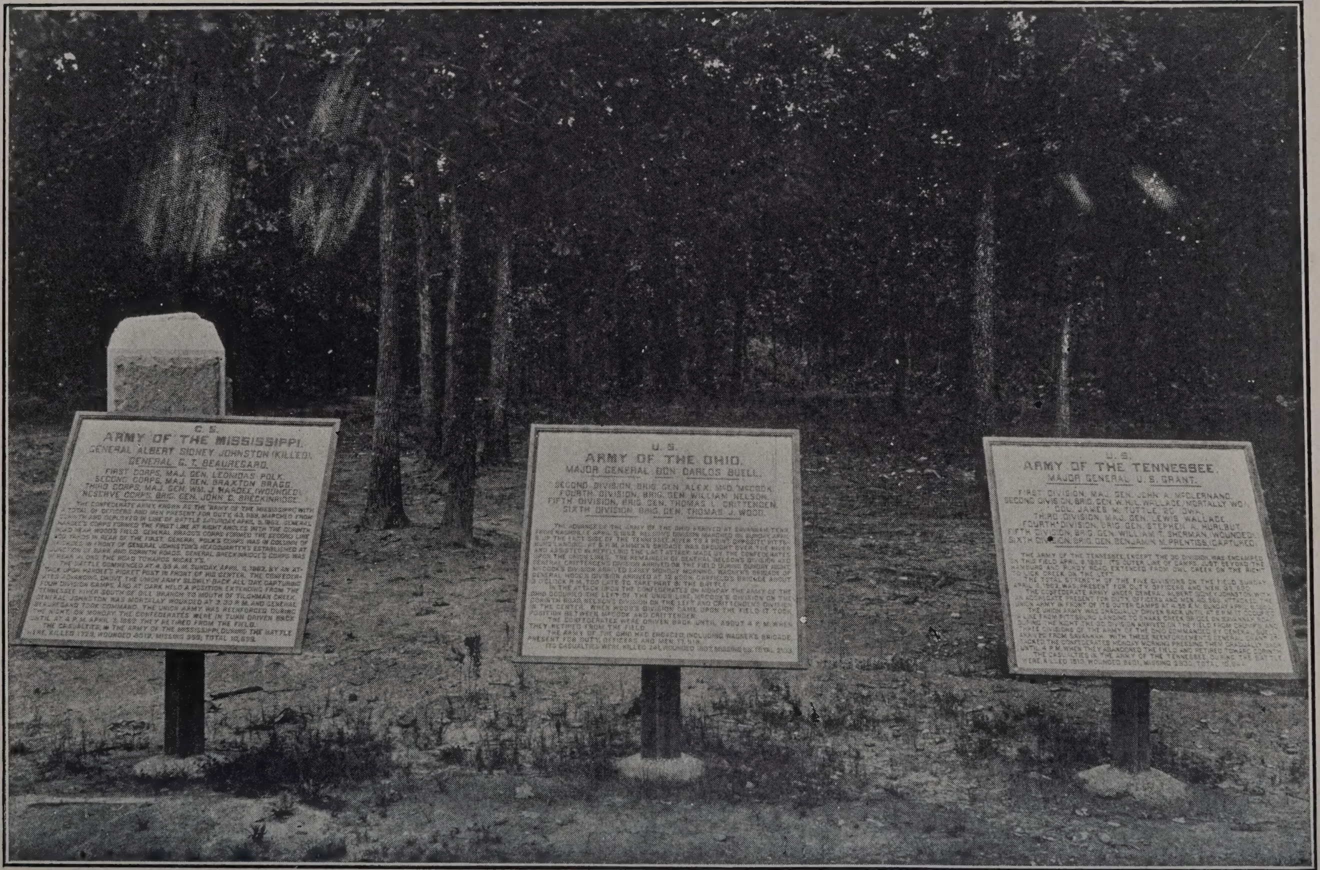
In the report made by the officer in command of this naval expedition is found the first mention of Pittsburg Landing, that little hamlet on the Tennessee River so soon to become historic.

When General Sherman's command was passing Pittsburg Landing, Lieutenant Gwin, of the United States Gunboat Tyler, pointed out to General Sherman the position that had been occupied by the Confederate battery, and informed him that there was a good road from that point to Corinth; that it was, in fact, the landing place for all goods shipped by river to and from Corinth. General Sherman at once reported these facts to General Smith and asked that the place be occupied in force while the demonstration was being made against Burnsville. In compliance with this request, General Hurlbut's Division was at once dispatched by boats to Pittsburg Landing.

General Sherman proceeded up the river and landed his division at the mouth of Yellow Creek, a few miles below Eastport, and

---

[1] 10 War Records, p. 22.


C. S.
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON (KILLED).
GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD.
FIRST CORPS, MAJ. GEN. LEONIDAS POLK.
SECOND CORPS, MAJ. GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.
THIRD CORPS, MAJ. GEN. WM. J. HARDEE (WOUNDED).
RESERVE CORPS, BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
U. S.
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
MAJOR GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL.
SECOND DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. ALEX. McD. McCOOK.
FOURTH DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM NELSON.
FIFTH DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.
SIXTH DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. THOMAS J. WOOD.
U. S.
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
MAJOR GENERAL U. S. GRANT.
FIRST DIVISION, MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. McCLERNAND.
SECOND DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. W. H. L. WALLACE, MORTALLY WD.
COL. JAMES M. TUTTLE, 2D IOWA.
THIRD DIVISION, MAJ. GEN. LEWIS WALLACE.
FOURTH DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.
FIFTH DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN (WOUNDED).
SIXTH DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS (CAPTURED).

IRON TABLETS PLACED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON SHILOH BATTLEFIELD PARK OPPOSITE SHILOH CHURCH

HERE THE BATTLE BEGAN IN THE MORNING OF APRIL 6, 1862 made an attempt to march to Burnsville. Heavy rains and high water compelled his return to the boats. Finding no other accessible landing place he dropped down to Pittsburg Landing, where he found Hurlbut's Division on boats.

Sherman reported to General Smith that Eastport was occupied in force by the Confederates, and that Pittsburg Landing was the first point below Eastport that was above water, so that a landing of troops could be made. He was directed to disembark his division and Hurlbut's and put them in camp far enough back to afford room for the other divisions of the army to encamp near the river.

On the 16th of March Sherman landed a part of his division, and, accompanied by Colonel McPherson, of General Halleck's Staff, marched out as far as Monterey, eleven miles, dispersing a Confederate cavalry camp. Returning to the river he spent two days in disembarking his troops and selecting camps, and on the 19th moved out and put his troops into the positions to which he had assigned them, about two and one-half miles from the landing.

Pittsburg Landing, on the left bank of the Tennessee River, eight miles above Savannah, was at that time simply a landing place for steamboats trading along the river. Its high bluff, at least eighty feet above the water at its highest flood, afforded a safe place for the deposit of products unloaded from, or to be loaded upon, the boats. From this landing a good ridge road ran southwesterly to Corinth, Mississippi, twenty-two miles away. One mile out from the river the Corinth road crossed another road running north and south parallel with the river, and connecting Savannah below with Hamburg, four miles above Pittsburg Landing. One quarter of a mile beyond this crossing the Corinth road forked, the part known as Eastern Corinth road running nearly south until it intersected the Bark road, three miles from the river.

The other, or main road, running due west from the fork, crossed the Hamburg and Purdy road two miles from the river, and then, turning southwest, passed Shiloh Church just two and one-half miles from the river. At a point five miles out this main road intersected the Bark road at the southwest corner of what is now the lands of the Shiloh National Military Park. The Bark road, running nearly due east to Hamburg, forms the southern boundary of the park.

On the south side of the Bark road ridge is Lick Creek, which has its rise near Monterey, and empties into the Tennessee about two miles above Pittsburg Landing. North of the main Corinth road, and at an average of about one mile from it, is Owl Creek, which flows northeasterly and empties into Snake Creek at the point where the Savannah road crosses it. Snake Creek empties into the Tennessee River about one mile below Pittsburg Landing.

All these streams flow through flat, muddy bottom lands and are in the spring of the year practically impassable, and in April, 1862, could not be crossed except at two or three places where bridges were maintained. These streams therefore formed an excellent protection against an attack upon either flank of an army encamped between them. The general surface of the land along the Corinth road is about on the same level, but is cut up on either side by deep ravines and watercourses leading into the creeks. In many of these ravines are running streams with the usual marshy margins. In 1862 this plateau was covered with open forest with frequent thick undergrowth and an occasional clearing of a few acres surrounding the farmhouse of the owner.

Sherman selected grounds for his division camps just behind a stream called Shiloh Branch, McDowell's Brigade on the right, with his right on Owl Creek at the bridge where the Hamburg and Purdy road crosses the creek; Buckland's Brigade next in line to the left, with his left at Shiloh Church; Hildebrand's Brigade to the left of the church; Stuart's Brigade, detached from others, to the extreme left of the line at the point where the Savannah and Hamburg and the Purdy and Hamburg roads unite just before they cross Lick Creek. Hurlbut's Division formed its camp one mile in the rear of Sherman's, near the crossing of the Corinth and the Hamburg and Savannah roads.

On the 11th day of March the Departments of the Missouri and the Ohio were consolidated under the name of the Department of the Mississippi, and Major General H. W. Halleck was assigned to the command, giving him from that date the control he had sought—of both armies then operating in Tennessee. General Smith, about the time of his arrival at Savannah, had received an injury to his leg while stepping from a gunboat into a yawl. This injury, apparently insignificant at first, soon took such serious form that the General was obliged to relinquish command of the troops, and General Grant was restored to duty and ordered by General Halleck to repair to Savannah and take command of the troops in that vicinity. Upon his arrival at Savannah, March 17th, General Grant found his army divided, a part on either side of the Tennessee River. He at once reported to General Halleck[1] the exact situation, and in answer was directed to "destroy the railroad connections at Corinth."[2]

To carry out this order General Grant transferred the remainder of his army, except a small garrison for Savannah, to the west side of the river, concentrating the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Divisions at Pittsburg Landing, and the Third at Crump's Landing, six miles below. General McClernand, with the First Division, formed his camp in the rear of Sherman's right brigades. General W. H. L. Wallace, commanding the Second Division, encamped to the right of Hurlbut, between Corinth road and Snake Creek. A new division, the Sixth, just organizing under General Prentiss out of new troops, went into camp as the regiments arrived between Hildebrand's and Stuart's Brigades of Sherman's Division, its center on the eastern Corinth road. General Lew Wallace, commanding the Third Division, placed his First Brigade at Crump's, his Second Brigade at Stony Lonesome, and his Third Brigade at Adamsville, five miles out on the Purdy road.

On March 10th General Halleck wrote General McClellan: "I propose going to the Tennessee in a few days to take personal command."[3] Pending his arrival at the front his orders to Smith, to Sherman, and to Grant were: "My instructions not to bring on an engagement must be strictly obeyed;"[4] but when informed by General Grant that the contemplated attack upon Corinth would make a general engagement inevitable, Halleck at once ordered, "By all means keep your forces together until you connect with General Buell. Don't let the enemy draw you into an engagement now."[1] To this General Grant replied: "All troops have been concentrated near Pittsburg Landing. No movement of troops will be made except to advance Sherman to Pea Ridge."[2] Sherman made a reconnoissance toward Pea Ridge March 24th and drove some cavalry across Lick Creek. He bivouacked at Chambers's plantation that night, and returned to camp next morning.

---

[1] 11 War Records, p. 45.

[2] 11 War Records, p. 46.

[3] 11 War Records, p. 24.

[4] 7 War Records, p. 674; 10 War Records, p. 25; 11 War Records, p. 41.

On the 31st, with two regiments of infantry, a section of artillery, and a company of cavalry, Sherman went up to Eastport. Finding the Confederate works there and at Chickasaw abandoned, he sent his scouts toward Iuka. Confederate cavalry was encountered, and the command returned to Pittsburg Landing.

The Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Major General U. S. Grant, was, on the 5th of April, 1862, composed of six divisions. The First, commanded by Major General John A. McClernand; the Second, by Brigadier General W. H. L. Wallace; the Third, by Major General Lew Wallace; the Fourth, by Brigadier General S. A. Hurlbut; the Fifth, by Brigadier General W. T. Sherman, and the Sixth, by Brigadier General B. M. Prentiss. Generals McClernand, C. F. Smith and Lew Wallace had been promoted Major Generals March 21, 1862. Official notice of such promotion was sent to General Grant by General Halleck from St. Louis April 5th.[3] Previous to this notice of promotion the order of rank of the Brigadiers was as follows: Sherman, McClernand, Hurlbut, Prentiss, C. F. Smith, Lew Wallace, W. H. L. Wallace. General Smith, until relieved by General Grant, March 17th, was in command by order of General McClellan.[4]

The camps of Sherman and Prentiss formed the front line about two and one-half miles from Pittsburg Landing and extending in a semicircle from Owl Creek on the right to Lick Creek on the left. One company from each regiment was advanced as a picket one mile in front of regimental camps.

---

[1] 11 War Records, pp. 50, 51.

[2] 11 War Records, p. 57.

[3] 11 War Records, p. 94.

[4] 11 War Records, p. 82.

By the official returns of April 5, 1862, there were, in the five divisions of the Army of the Tennessee at Pittsburg Landing, present for duty,[1] infantry, artillery, and cavalry, officers and men, 39,830; in the Third Division, at Crump's Landing, present for duty, officers and men, 7,564.

On the evening of the 5th the advance of General Buell's army arrived at Savannah, and in one day more would have united with the Army of the Tennessee, ready for the advance on Corinth, as contemplated and announced in General Halleck's programme.

When General Johnston withdrew his army from Kentucky and Tennessee, after the fall of Fort Donelson, he established his new line of operations along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad with his right at Chattanooga and his left on the Mississippi at Fort Pillow. On this line he was reinforced by Generals Polk and Beauregard, from Columbus and West Tennessee, and by General Bragg, from Pensacola and Mobile, and had ordered Van Dorn, from Little Rock, Arkansas, to report with his army at Corinth, Mississippi. As early as March 9th General Ruggles was placed in command at Corinth and was ordered to put his troops in marching order and to commence a line of entrenchments around the town.

On the 29th of March General Johnston issued a general order consolidating the armies of Kentucky and Mississippi and some independent commands, into the "Army of the Mississippi," of which he assumed the command, naming General G. T. Beauregard as second in command and Major General Braxton Bragg as Chief of Staff. Subsequently he organized his army into four corps. The First Corps was commanded by Major General Leonidas Polk; the Second Corps commanded by Major General Braxton Bragg; the Third Corps commanded by Major General W. J. Hardee, and the Reserve Corps commanded by Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge.

---

[1] Note *r*.

One division of the First Corps, Cheatham's, was at Bethel and Purdy; a brigade of the Second Corps was at Monterey; the Reserve Corps at Burnsville; the cavalry nearer the Union lines. All other troops concentrated at Corinth.[1]

General Johnston had been depressed by the censure of the Southern press, and as late as March 18th offered to relinquish the command of the army to General Beauregard. Reassured by expressions of confidence by Mr. Davis, he resolved to retain command and, if possible, regain the confidence of the people by taking the offensive and attacking Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing, hoping to defeat that army before it could be reinforced by General Buell.

Hearing that General Buell was nearing Savannah, General Johnston determined to attack at once, without waiting the arrival of Van Dorn. Accordingly, on the 3d of April he issued orders for the forward movement, directing his army to move by the several roads and concentrate at Mickey's, eight miles from Pittsburg Landing, so as to be ready to attack at sunrise on the morning of the 5th. Heavy rains, bad roads, and the delays incident to marching large columns with wagon trains and artillery over muddy roads, prevented the assembly of the army at Mickey's until nearly night of the 5th. It was then determined to delay the attack until daylight next morning.

The aggregate present for duty, officers and men of the Confederate Army, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, assembled at Mickey's April 5, 1862, as shown by official reports, was 43,968.[2]

This army General Johnston put in line of battle and bivouacked Saturday night in the following order: Major General Hardee's Corps on the first or advanced line, with Cleburne's Brigade on the left, its left flank at Widow Howell's, near Winningham Creek; Wood's Brigade next to the right, with his right on the main Pittsburg and Corinth road, and just in rear of the Wood's field; Shaver's Brigade on right of Pittsburg and Corinth road, extending the line nearly to Bark road. As Hardee's line thus deployed did not occupy all the space to Lick Creek, as desired, Gladden's Brigade from Withers's Division of Second

---

[1] See map of territory between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth.

[2] Note *r*.

Corps was added to Hardee's right, extending the line across Bark road.

Major General Bragg's Corps was deployed eight hundred yards in rear of the first line, with Ruggles's Division on the left and Withers's Division on the right, in the following order of brigades from left to right: Pond, Anderson, Gibson, Jackson, and Chalmers. This second line overlapped the first and extended beyond Hardee's on both flanks, Jackson's left flank resting on the Bark road.

The corps of Generals Polk and Breckinridge were formed in column by brigades in rear of the second line. Wharton's and Brewer's Cavalry were on the left flank, guarding the roads toward Stantonville; Clanton's Cavalry was on the right front; Avery's, Forrest's and Adams's Cavalry at Greer's Ford on Lick Creek. Other cavalry organizations were attached to the different corps.

General Johnston's headquarters were established at the forks of the Bark and Pittsburg roads.

Pickets were sent out from the first line. The Third Mississippi, commanded by Major Hardcastle, was on such duty in front of Wood's Brigade, his reserve post, at the corner where Wood's and Fraley's fields join.

THE BATTLE[1]

During the Confederate advance from Monterey on the 3d there had been skirmishing between the cavalry of the two armies, and on the 4th one of Buckland's picket posts was captured. Buckland sent out two companies in pursuit of the captors. These companies were attacked and surrounded by Confederate cavalry, but were rescued by Buckland coming to their relief with his whole regiment. On Saturday Generals Prentiss and Sherman each sent out reconnoitering parties to the front. Neither of these parties developed the enemy in force, but reported such evidences of cavalry that pickets of both divisions were doubled, and General Prentiss, being still apprehensive of attack, sent out at 3 o'clock Sunday morning three companies of the Twenty-fifth

---

[1] See maps of first and second days.

Missouri, under Major Powell of that regiment, to again reconnoiter well to the front.

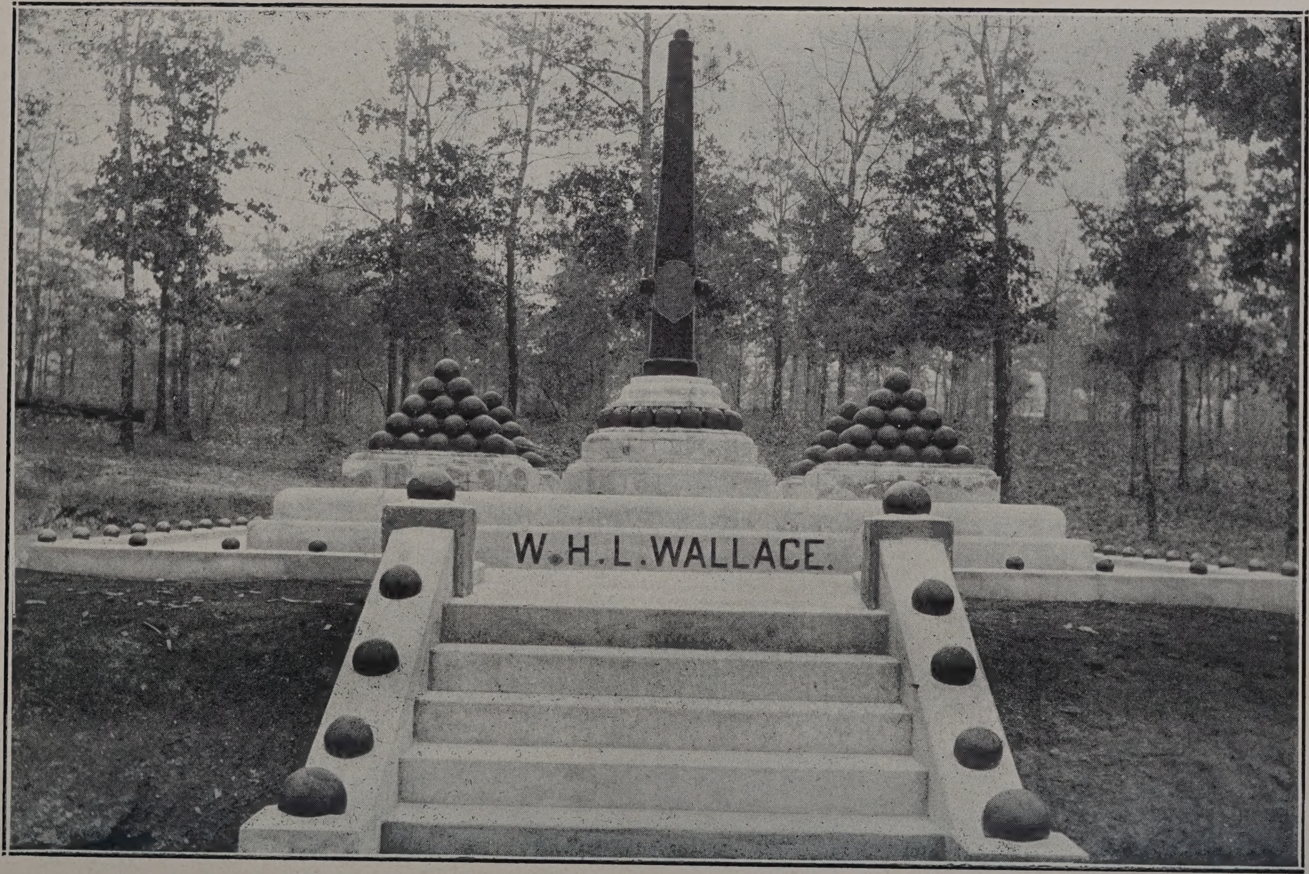
Major Powell marched to the right and front, passing between the Rhea and Seay fields, and at 4.55 A.M. struck Hardcastle's pickets and received their fire. The fire was returned by Powell and a sharp engagement was had between these outposts, continuing, as Hardcastle says, one hour and a half, until 6:30 A.M., when he saw his brigade formed in his rear, and fell back to his place in line.

Wood's Brigade, advancing, drove Powell back to the Seay field, where he was reinforced by four companies of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, that had been on picket near by, and by five companies of the Twenty-first Missouri under Colonel Moore, who at once took command and sent back to camp for the remainder of his regiment.

This force, fighting and retreating slowly, was reinforced at the southeast corner of the Rhea field by all of Peabody's Brigade. Peabody succeeded in holding the Confederates in check until about 8 o'clock, when he fell back to the line of his camp, closely followed by Shaver's Brigade and the right of Wood's Brigade.

While Peabody's Brigade was thus engaged, General Prentiss had advanced Miller's Brigade to the south side of Spain field, and placed Hickenlooper's Battery to the left and Munch's Battery to the right of the Eastern Corinth road. In this position he was attacked by Gladden's Brigade and by the left of Chalmers's Brigade, that had advanced to the front line. These Confederate brigades, after a stubborn fight, in which Gladden was mortally wounded, drove Miller back to his line of camps at the same time that Peabody was driven back to his. In their several camps Prentiss formed his regiments again and was vigorously attacked by Gladden's and Shaver's Brigades, assisted on their left by a part of Wood's Brigade, and on the right by Chalmers.

At 9 o'clock Prentiss was driven from his second position with the loss of the entire division camp, two guns of Hickenlooper's Battery, and many killed and wounded left on the field. Among


W.H.L.WALLACE.

GENERAL W. H. L. WALLACE'S MONUMENT

ERECTED ON THE SPOT WHERE HE WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED, APRIL 6, 1862 the killed was Colonel Peabody, the Commander of the First Brigade of Prentiss's Division.

While the right of Hardee's line was engaged with Prentiss his left had attacked the brigades of Hildebrand and Buckland, of Sherman's Division. These brigades had formed in line in front of their camps and behind Shiloh Branch, with Barrett's Battery at Shiloh Church and Waterhouse's Battery to the left, behind the camp of the Fifty-third Ohio. The Third Brigade of McClernand's Division was brought up and formed in support of Sherman's left flank and of Waterhouse's Battery. In the Confederate advance the left of Wood's Brigade had been slightly engaged with the Fifty-third Ohio, which easily gave way, when Wood obliqued to the right, to avoid Waterhouse's Battery, and, following Prentiss, passed the left flank of Hildebrand's Brigade, then left-wheeled to the attack of McClernand's Third Brigade. Cleburne's Brigade, in attempting to cross the marshy ground of Shiloh Branch, received the concentrated fire of the Third and Fourth Brigades of Sherman's Division, and after two or three unsuccessful efforts to dislodge them, in which his regiments lost very heavily—the Sixth Mississippi having over seventy per cent. killed and wounded—he was obliged to give place to Anderson's Brigade of Bragg's Corps, which was in like manner repulsed with severe loss. Johnston's and Russell's Brigades of Polk's Corps now came up together, Russell on the right, overlapping Sherman's left, and Johnston to the left across the Corinth road. The reorganized parts of the brigades of Cleburne and Anderson joining Russell and Johnston, the four brigades, assisted by Wood's Brigade, advanced, and at 10 o'clock drove Sherman's two brigades and the Third Brigade of McClernand's Division back across the Purdy road with the loss of three guns of Waterhouse's Battery and of the camps of the three brigades. During the contest Confederate Generals Clark, commanding a division, and Johnston, commanding a brigade, were severely wounded, and Colonel Raith, commanding McClernand's Third Brigade, was mortally wounded. The capture of the three guns of Waterhouse's Battery is claimed by the Thirteenth Tennessee of Russell's Brigade, and General Polk seems to concede the claim, though it appears that several regiments were attacking the battery from the front when the Thirteenth Tennessee moved by the right flank and, approaching the battery from its left rear, reached it before those from the front. General Vaughan, of the Thirteenth Tennessee, says that when his regiment reached these guns a dead Union officer lay near them, and keeping guard over his body was a pointer dog that refused to allow the Confederates to approach the body.

Pond's Brigade of Bragg's Corps had engaged McDowell's Brigade, in conjunction with Anderson's attack on Buckland, and had succeeded in gaining the bridge at McDowell's right flank but had not become seriously engaged when Sherman ordered McDowell to retire and form junction with his Third and Fourth Brigades, which were then falling back from Shiloh Church. McDowell therefore abandoned his camp to Pond without a contest.

After the capture of Prentiss's camps, Chalmers's and Jackson's Brigades from Bragg's Corps were ordered to the right to attack the extreme left of the Union line. Preceded by Clanton's Cavalry, these brigades moved by the flank down the Bark road until the head of the column was at the swampy grounds of Lick Creek; then, forming line of battle and placing Gage's and Girardey's Batteries upon the bluff south of Locust Grove Creek, they compelled Stuart, who was without artillery, to leave his camp and form his lines to left and rear in the timber. Here he held Chalmers in a fierce fight until about 2 o'clock, when he fell back to the landing, abandoning the last of Sherman's camps. Jackson's attack, as he came across the creek, fell upon McArthur's Brigade, consisting of the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois, supported on the left by the Fiftieth Illinois and by Willard's Battery in the rear. McArthur, in a stubborn contest in which the Ninth Illinois lost sixty per cent. of the men engaged, held his ground until Jackson was reinforced by Bowen's Brigade of Breckinridge's Corps, when McArthur fell back.

When Sherman and Prentiss discovered that they were being attacked by the Confederates in force they asked reinforcements from the divisions in their rear.

McClernand sent his Third Brigade to reinforce Sherman's left, and Schwartz's Battery to assist Buckland. He then formed his First and Second Brigades along the Pittsburg road in front of his headquarters; Marsh's Brigade, with Burrows's Battery on the right; Hare's Brigade to the left behind the Review field; McAllister's Battery at the northwest corner of said field, and Dresser's Battery at Water Oaks Pond. On this line the Third Brigade rallied when it fell back from Sherman's line.

Veatch's Brigade of Hurlbut's Division was sent to reinforce McClernand, and formed behind Burrows's Battery. Hurlbut marched his other brigades to the Peach Orchard and formed line of battle with Williams's Brigade facing south and Lauman's Brigade facing west; the batteries, Mann's, Ross's, and Myer's, all in the field behind the infantry.

W. H. L. Wallace's First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Tuttle, moved out on the Eastern Corinth road and formed on the east side of the Duncan field in an old sunken road. McArthur's Brigade was disunited. The Eighty-first Ohio and the Fourteenth Missouri were sent to guard the bridge over Snake Creek; the Thirteenth Missouri to reinforce McDowell's Brigade, and McArthur, in person, with the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois and Willard's Battery, went to the support of Stuart and formed on his right rear, and at the left of Hurlbut's Division, just east of the Peach Orchard. Of Sweeny's Brigade, the Seventh and Fifty-eighth Illinois formed on Tuttle's right connecting it with McClernand's left. The Fiftieth Illinois was sent to McArthur. The other regiments were held in reserve until about noon, when the Eighth Iowa formed on Tuttle's left to fill a gap between Wallace and Prentiss. The Fifty-seventh Illinois went to the extreme left, and the Fifty-second Illinois reported to McClernand at his sixth position just east of Tilghman Creek. Batteries D, H, and K, First Missouri Light Artillery, were placed along the ridge in rear of Tuttle. Prentiss rallied his broken division, not over eight hundred men, on Hurlbut's right, connecting it with Wallace's left.

In the early morning, General Grant at Savannah heard the firing and directed General Nelson, of the Army of the Ohio, to march his division along the east bank of the Tennessee to the point opposite Pittsburg. Then, leaving a request for General Buell to hurry his troops forward as rapidly as possible, he hastened by boat to join his army. Arriving upon the field at about the time that Prentiss was driven from his camp, he immediately dispatched orders to General Lew Wallace to bring his division to the battlefield. There has ever since been a dispute as to the terms of this order and the time of its delivery. It is admitted that General Wallace received an order, and that he started his command at about 12 o'clock by a road leading into the Hamburg and Purdy road west of the bridge over Owl Creek on the right of Sherman's camps. This bridge was abandoned by McDowell and held by the Confederates at 10 o'clock. An aide from General Grant overtook Wallace on this road about 3 o'clock and turned him back to the Savannah and Hamburg, or river road, by which he reached the battlefield about 7 o'clock P.M.

In the movements of the Confederate troops in the morning Gibson's Brigade of Bragg's Corps had followed Shaver's Brigade and had halted just inside the line of camps. This had separated Gibson from Anderson by the length of a brigade; into this space Bragg directed Stephens's Brigade of Polk's Corps and it entered the line of camps in rear of Wood's Brigade. Stewart's Brigade, also of Polk's Corps, was sent to the right and entered the line of camps in rear of Gladden's Brigade.

When Prentiss was driven back General Johnston ordered his reserve into action by sending Trabue forward on the Pittsburg Landing road to Shiloh Church, while Bowen and Statham were moved down the Bark road and formed line of battle south of the Peach Orchard to the left rear of Jackson and completing the line to where Gladden's Brigade, now commanded by Adams, was resting near Prentiss's headquarters camp.

Following the capture of the guns of Waterhouse's Battery and the retreat of Sherman and Raith to the Purdy road, Wood's and Shaver's Brigades, with Swett's Battery, were ordered to left-wheel. Stewart's Brigade was sent by left flank along the rear of Peabody's camp to Wood's left, where three of the regiments took their place in line, while the Fourth Tennessee, supported by the Twelfth Tennessee, from Russell's Brigade, went into line between Wood's and Shaver's Brigades. Stanford's Battery took position in the camp of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Joining this force on its left were the somewhat disorganized brigades of Cleburne, Anderson, Johnston, and Russell. General Polk was personally directing their movements and led them forward, without waiting for perfect organization, in pursuit of Sherman's retreating brigades. This combined force of seven brigades moved to the attack of McClernand and Sherman in the second position along the Pittsburg and Purdy road. The right of this attacking force, extending beyond McClernand's left, became engaged with W. H. L. Wallace's troops near Duncan House, while Stephen's Brigade of Polk's Corps engaged the left of Tuttle's Brigade and Prentiss's Division in the Hornets' Nest. At the same time Gladden attacked Lauman on west side of the Peach Orchard. In these attacks Generals Hindman and Wood were disabled, and the Confederates in front of Wallace, Prentiss, and Lauman were repulsed.

The attack upon McClernand and Sherman was successful, and drove these commands back to the center of Marsh's Brigade camp, where they made a short stand at what McClernand calls his third line, and then retired to the field at the right of that camp, to the fourth line. The Third and Fourth Brigades of Sherman's Division retired to the landing, and his First Brigade, McDowell's, took position on McClernand's right.

In the repulse of McClernand from his second and third line he had lost Burrow's entire battery of six guns, which was taken by Wood's Brigade; also one gun of McAllister's Battery, taken by the Fourth Tennessee, and two guns of Schwartz's Battery and four guns of Dresser's Battery; part of these, perhaps all, are claimed by the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee.

Rallying in camp of Hare's Brigade, McClernand, with McDowell's Brigade on his right, checked the Confederate advance, and then, by a united countercharge, at 12 o'clock, recovered his Second Brigade camp and his own headquarters, and captured Cobb's Kentucky Battery. McClernand gives the Eleventh Iowa and the Eleventh and Twentieth Illinois the credit for the capture of this battery. In the forward movement the Sixth Iowa and the Forty-sixth Ohio of McDowell's Brigade, and Thirteenth Missouri of McArthur's Brigade, became engaged with Trabue's Confederate Brigade in a fierce battle, of which Trabue says:

> The combat here was a severe one. I fought the enemy an hour and a quarter, killing and wounding four hundred or five hundred of the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, as well as of another Ohio regiment, a Missouri regiment, and some Iowa troops. * * * I lost here many men and several officers.

The number killed, wounded, and missing of the Forty-sixth Ohio at the Battle of Shiloh, both days, was two hundred forty-six. But of the three regiments opposed to Trabue there were five hundred ten killed, wounded, and missing; most of them were doubtless lost in this conflict. So that Trabue may not have seriously erred in his statement.

At the time that McClernand fell back from his second position, General Stewart took command of Wood's and Shaver's Brigades, and with the Fourth Tennessee of his own brigade moved to the right and renewed the attack upon Tuttle and Prentiss. Meeting a severe repulse he withdrew at 12 o'clock, with the Fourth Tennessee, to the assistance of the force in front of McClernand. At the same time Shaver's and Wood's Brigades retired for rest and ammunition, and Stephens's Brigade moved to the right and joined Breckinridge south of the Peach Orchard.

General Bragg then brought up Gibson's Brigade, which had been resting near Peabody's camp, and sent it in four separate charges against the position held by Prentiss and Tuttle. Gibson's Brigade was shattered in their useless charges and retired from the field. While Bragg was directing these several movements, Generals Polk and Hardee had renewed the attack upon McClernand and in a contest lasting two hours had driven him back once more to the camp of his First Brigade, where he maintained his position until 2.30 P.M., when he fell back across the valley of Tilghman Creek to his sixth line, abandoning the last of his camps.

About 12 o'clock General Johnston, having gotten his reserve in position south of the Peach Orchard, assumed personal command of the right wing of his army and directed a combined forward movement, intending to break the Union left where Chalmers and Jackson had been engaged since about 10 o'clock, in an unsuccessful fight with Stuart and McArthur. Bowen's Brigade was sent to support Jackson and was closely followed, en echelon to the left, by Statham's, Stephens's and Gladden's Brigades in an attack upon Hurlbut in the Peach Orchard. Stuart, hard pressed by Chalmers and threatened on the flank by Clanton's Cavalry, was, as we have seen, the first to yield, and falling back left McArthur's flank exposed, compelling him and Hurlbut to fall back to the north side of the Peach Orchard. As Hurlbut's First Brigade fell back, Lauman's Brigade on its right was transferred to the left of the division in support of McArthur. Hurlbut's Division as then formed stood at a right angle with the line of Prentiss and Wallace.

At 2.30 P.M., while personally directing the movements of his reserve, General Johnston was struck by a minie ball and almost instantly killed. The death of the Confederate Commander in Chief caused a relaxation of effort on that flank until General Bragg, hearing of Johnston's death, turned over the command at the center to General Ruggles and, repairing to the right, assumed command, and again ordered a forward movement.

General Ruggles, having noted the ineffectual efforts of Bragg to break the Union center, determined to concentrate artillery upon that point. He therefore assembled ten batteries and a section, sixty-two guns, and placed them in position along the west side of the Duncan field and southeast of the Review field. In support of these batteries he brought up portions of the brigades of Gibson, Shaver, Wood, Anderson and Stewart, with the Thirtieth Tennessee and Crescent Regiment of Pond's Brigade, and once more attacked the position so stubbornly held by Wallace and Prentiss. The concentrated fire of these sixty-two guns drove away the Union batteries, but was not able to rout the infantry from its sheltered position in the old road.

William Preston Johnston, in the Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston, gives this graphic description of the fighting at this point:

> This portion of the Federal lines was occupied by Wallace's Division and by the remnants of Prentiss's Division. Here, behind a dense thicket

on the crest of a hill, was posted a strong force of as hardy troops as ever fought, almost perfectly protected by the conformation of the ground. To assail it an open field had to be passed, enfiladed by the fire of its batteries. It was nicknamed by the Confederates by that very mild metaphor, "The Hornets' Nest." No figure of speech would be too strong to express the deadly peril of an assault upon this natural fortress whose inaccessible barriers blazed for six hours with sheets of flame and whose infernal gates poured forth a murderous storm of shot and shell and musketry fire which no living thing could quell or even withstand. Brigade after brigade was led against it, but valor was of no avail. Hindman's brilliant brigades, which had swept everything before them from the field, were shivered into fragments and paralyzed for the remainder of the day. Stewart's regiments made fruitless assaults, but only to retire mangled from the field. Bragg now ordered up Gibson's splendid brigade; it made a charge, but like the others recoiled and fell back. Bragg sent orders to charge again. * * * Four times the position was charged. Four times the assault proved unavailing; the brigade was repulsed. About half past 3 o'clock the struggle which had been going on for five hours with fitful violence was renewed with the utmost fury. Polk's and Bragg's Corps, intermingled, were engaged in a death grapple with the sturdy commands of Wallace and Prentiss. * * * General Ruggles judiciously collected all the artillery he could find, some eleven batteries, which he massed against the position. The opening of so heavy a fire and the simultaneous advance of the whole Confederate line resulted first in confusion and then in defeat of Wallace and the surrender of Prentiss at about half past 5 o'clock. Each Confederate Commander of division, brigade and regiment, as his command pounced upon the prey, believed it entitled to the credit of the capture. Breckinridge, Ruggles, Withers, Cheatham, and other divisions which helped to subdue these stubborn fighters each imagined his own the hardest part of the work.

Generals Polk and Hardee, with the commingled commands of the Confederate left, had followed McClernand in his retreat across Tilghman Creek, and about 4 o'clock Hardee sent Pond with three of his regiments and Wharton's Cavalry to attack the Union position upon the east side of this creek. In this attack the Confederates were repulsed with heavy loss, the Eighteenth Louisiana alone losing forty-two per cent. of those engaged. Pond retired to the west side of the creek and took no further part in the action of Sunday. Trabue and Russell, with some other detachments, renewed the attack, and at 4.30 P.M. succeeded in driving McClernand and Veatch back to the Hamburg road, then wheeled to the right against the exposed flank of W. H. L. Wallace's Division. At the same time Bragg had forced back the

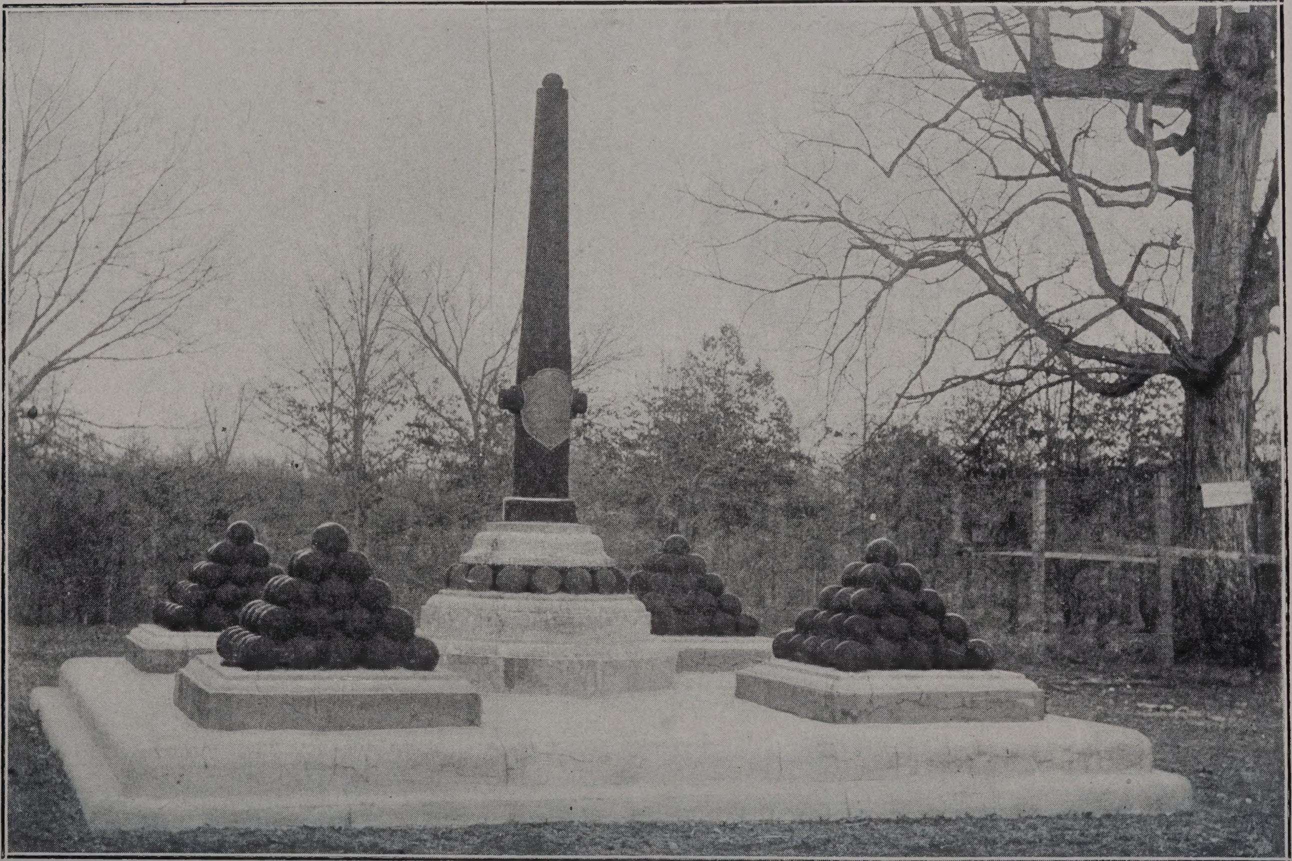
Union left until McArthur and Hurlbut, seeing that they were in danger of being cut off from the Landing, withdrew their forces, letting the whole of Bragg's forces upon the rear of Prentiss and Wallace, while Polk and Hardee were attacking them on their right flank and Ruggles was pounding them from the front. Wallace attempted to withdraw by the left flank, but in passing the lines, closing behind him, he was mortally wounded. Colonel Tuttle with two of his regiments succeeded in passing the lines, while four of Wallace's regiments with the part of Prentiss's Division, were completely surrounded, and, after an ineffectual effort to force their way back to the Landing, were compelled to surrender at 5.30 P.M. The number of prisoners captured here and in previous engagements was 2,254 men and officers, about an equal number from each division. General Prentiss and the mortally wounded General Wallace were both taken prisoners, but General Wallace was left on the field and was recovered by his friends next day, and died at Savannah, Tennessee, four days later.

During the afternoon, Colonel Webster, Chief of Artillery, on General Grant's Staff, had placed Madison's Battery of siege guns in position about a quarter of a mile out from the Landing, and then, as the other batteries came back from the front, placed them in position to the right and left of the siege guns. Hurlbut's Division, as it came back, was formed on the right of these guns; Stuart's Brigade on the left; parts of Wallace's Division and detached regiments formed in the rear and to the right of Hurlbut, connecting with McClernand's left. McClernand extended the line to Hamburg and Savannah road and along that road to near McArthur's headquarters, where Buckland's Brigade of Sherman's Division, with three regiments of McArthur's Brigade, were holding the right which covered the bridge by which General Lew Wallace was to arrive on the field.

About 5 o'clock Ammen's Brigade of Nelson's Division of the Army of the Ohio reached the field, the Thirty-sixth Indiana taking position near the left in support of Stone's Battery. Two gunboats, the Tyler and Lexington, were at the mouth of Dill Branch, just above the Landing.

After the capture of Prentiss an attempt was made to reorganize the Confederate forces for an attack upon the Union line in position near the Landing. Generals Chalmers and Jackson and Colonel Trabue moved their commands to the right down the ridge south of Dill Branch until they came under fire of the Union batteries and gunboats, which silenced Gage's Battery, the only one with the command. Trabue sheltered his command on the south side of the ridge, while Chalmers and Jackson moved into the valley of Dill Branch and pressed skirmishers forward to the brow of the hill on the north side of the valley, but their exhausted men, many of them without ammunition, could not be urged to a charge upon the batteries before them. Colonel Deas, commanding a remnant of Gladden's Brigade, formed with two hundred twenty-four men in the ravine on Jackson's left, and Anderson formed at the head of the ravine, where he remained ten or fifteen minutes, then he retired beyond range of the floating guns. Colonel Lindsay, First Mississippi Cavalry, charged upon and captured Ross's Battery as it was withdrawing from position near Hurlbut's headquarters, and then with thirty or forty men crossed the head of Dill Branch and attempted to charge another battery, but finding himself in the presence of an infantry force "managed to get back under the hill without damage." This cavalry and the skirmishers from Chalmers's and Jackson's Brigades were the only Confederate troops that came under musketry fire after the Prentiss and Wallace surrender.

In the meantime General Bragg made an effort to get troops into position on the left of Pittsburg road, but before arrangements were completed night came on and General Beauregard ordered all the troops withdrawn. The Confederate troops sought bivouacs on the field, some occupying captured Union camps and some returning to their bivouac of Saturday night. General Beauregard remained near Shiloh Church. General Polk retired to his Saturday night camp. General Bragg was with Beauregard near the church, occupying General Sherman's headquarters camp. General Hardee and General Withers encamped with Colonel Martin in Peabody's camp. Trabue occupied camps of the Sixth Iowa and Forty-sixth Ohio. Pond's Brigade alone of the



MONUMENT OF GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, COMMANDER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

NEAR WHERE HE WAS KILLED, APRIL 6. 1862

infantry troops remained in line of battle confronting the Union line.

The Union troops bivouacked on their line of battle, extending from Pittsburg Landing to Snake Creek bridge, where the Third Division arrived after dark, occupying the line from McArthur's headquarters to the lowlands of the creek. Thirteen hours the battle had raged over all parts of the field without a moment's cessation. The Union Army had been steadily forced back on both flanks. The camps of all but the Second Division had been captured, and position after position surrendered after the most persistent fighting and with great loss of life on both sides. Many regiments, and brigades even, of both armies had been shattered and had lost their organization. Detachments of soldiers and parts of companies and regiments were scattered over the field, some doubtless seeking in vain for their commands; many caring for dead and wounded comrades; others exhausted with the long conflict and content to seek rest and refreshment at any place that promised relief from the terrors of the battle. The fierceness of the fighting on Sunday is shown by the losses sustained by some of the organizations engaged. The Ninth Illinois lost three hundred sixty-six out of six hundred seventeen. The Sixth Mississippi lost three hundred out of four hundred twenty-five. Cleburne's Brigade lost 1,013 out of 2,700, and the brigade was otherwise depleted until he had but eight hundred men in line Sunday night. He continued in the fight on Monday until he had only fifty-eight men in line, and these he sent to the rear for ammunition.

Gladden's Brigade was reduced to two hundred twenty-four. The Fifty-fifth Illinois lost two hundred seventy-five out of six hundred fifty-seven. The Twenty-eighth Illinois lost two hundred forty-five out of six hundred forty-two. The Sixth Iowa had fifty-two killed outright. The Third Iowa lost thirty-three per cent. of those engaged. The Twelfth Iowa lost in killed, wounded and prisoners ninety-eight per cent. of those present for duty. Only ten returned to camp and they were stretcher-bearers. These are but samples; many other regiments lost in about the same proportion. The loss of officers was especially heavy. Out of five Union Division Commanders one was killed, one wounded, and one captured; out of fifteen Brigade Commanders nine were on the list of casualties, and out of sixty-one Infantry Regimental Commanders on the field thirty-three were killed, wounded or missing, making a loss on Sunday of forty-five out of eighty-one Commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments. The Confederate Army lost its Commander in Chief, killed; two Corps Commanders wounded; three out of five of its Division Commanders wounded; four of its Brigade Commanders killed or wounded, and twenty out of seventy-eight of its Regimental Commanders killed or wounded. With such losses, the constant shifting of positions, and the length of time engaged, it is not a matter to cause surprise that the Confederate Army was reduced, as General Beauregard claims, to less than 20,000 men in line, and that these were so exhausted that they sought their bivouacs with little regard to battle lines, and that both armies lay down in the rain to sleep as best they could with very little thought, by either, of any danger of attack during the night.

We find at Shiloh that with three exceptions no breastworks were prepared by either side on Sunday night. Of these exceptions a Union battery near the Landing was protected by a few sacks of corn piled up in front of the guns; some Confederate regiment arranged the fallen timber in front of Marsh's Brigade camp into a sort of defensive work that served a good purpose the next day; and Lieutenant Nispel, Company E, Second Illinois Light Artillery, dug a trench in front of his guns, making a slight earthwork, which may yet be seen, just at the right of the position occupied by the siege guns. He alone of all the officers on the field thought to use the spade, which was so soon to become an important weapon of war.

During Sunday night the remainder of General Nelson's Division and General Crittenden's Division of the Army of the Ohio arrived upon the field, and early Monday morning the Union forces were put in motion to renew the battle. General Crittenden's right rested on the Corinth road, General Nelson to his left, extending the line across Hamburg road. About 1,000 men[1] from the Army of the Tennessee extended the line to the overflowed land of the Tennessee. Two brigades of General McCook's arriving on the field about 8 o'clock, formed on Crittenden's right, Rousseau's Brigade in front line and Kirk's in reserve. At McCook's right was Hurlbut, then McClernand, then Sherman, then Lew Wallace, whose right rested on the swamps of Owl Creek. The Army of the Ohio formed with one regiment of each brigade in reserve, and with Boyle's Brigade of Crittenden's Division as reserve for the whole. The remnant of W. H. L. Wallace's Division, under command of Colonel Tuttle, was also in reserve behind General Crittenden.

---

[1] 10 W R. 295 and 338 (Colonel Grose says Fifteenth Illinois, but must be in error).

The early and determined advance of the Union Army soon convinced General Beauregard that fresh troops had arrived. He, however, made his disposition as rapidly as possible to meet the advance by sending General Hardee to his right, General Bragg to his left, General Polk to left center, and General Breckinridge to right center, with orders to each to put the Confederate troops into line of battle without regard to their original organizations. These officers hurried their staff officers to all parts of the field and soon formed a line. Hardee had Chalmers on the right in Stuart's camps; next to him was Colonel Wheeler in command of Jackson's old brigade; then Colonel Preston Smith, with remnants of B. R. Johnson's Brigade; Colonel Maney, with Stephens's Brigade. Then came Stewart, Cleburne, Statham and Martin, under Breckinridge; Trabue, across the main Corinth road, just west of Duncan's, with Anderson and Gibson to his left under Polk. Then Wood, Russell, and Pond, under Bragg, finishing the line to Owl Creek. Very few brigades were intact; the different regiments were hurried into line from their bivouacs and placed under the command of the nearest brigade officer, and were then detached and sent from one part of the field to another as they were needed to reinforce threatened points, until it is impossible to follow movements or determine just where each regiment was engaged.

Monday's battle opened by the advance of General Lew Wallace's Division on the Union right, attacking Pond's Brigade in Hare's Brigade camp, and was continued on that flank by a left-wheel of Wallace, extending his right until he had gained the

Confederate left flank. Nelson's Division commenced his advance at daylight and soon developed the Confederate line of battle behind the Peach Orchard. He then waited for Crittenden and McCook to get into position, and then commenced the attack upon Hardee, in which he was soon joined by all the troops on the field. The fighting seems to have been most stubborn in the center, where Hazen, Crittenden, and McCook were contending with the forces under Polk and Breckinridge upon the same ground where W. H. L. Wallace and Prentiss fought on Sunday.

The 20,000 fresh troops in the Union Army made the contest an unequal one, and, though stubbornly contested for a time, at about 2 o'clock General Beauregard ordered the withdrawal of his army. To secure the withdrawal he placed Colonel Looney, of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee, with his regiment, augmented by detachments from other regiments, at Shiloh Church, directing him to charge the Union center. In this charge Colonel Looney passed Sherman's headquarters and pressed the Union line back to the Purdy road; at the same time General Beauregard sent batteries across Shiloh Branch and placed them in battery on the high ground beyond. With these arrangements, Beauregard, at 4 o'clock, safely crossed Shiloh Branch with his army and placed his rear guard under Breckinridge in line upon the ground occupied by his army on Saturday night. The Confederate Army retired leisurely to Corinth, while the Union Army returned to the camps that it had occupied before the battle.

The losses of the two days' battle are summed up as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded	Missing	Total.
General Grant's five divisions	1,472	6,350	2,826	10,648
General Lew Wallace's Division	41	251	4	296
Total Army of the Tennessee	1,513	6,601	2,830	10,944
Army of the Ohio	241	1,807	55	2,103
Grand total Union Army	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
Confederate Army	1,728	8,012	959	10,699
Total loss at Shiloh	3,482	16,420	3,844	23,746

This gives a Confederate loss of twenty-four and one-third per cent. of those present for duty, and a loss in the five divisions of

Grant's army present for duty Sunday of twenty-six and three-fourths per cent.

It is impossible to give losses of each day separately except as to general officers and regimental commanders. These are reported by name, and it is found that casualties among the officers of these grades are as follows:

In five divisions of Grant's army, loss on Sunday	45
In the same divisions, loss on Monday	2
In Lew Wallace's Division, loss on Monday	0
In the Army of the Ohio, loss on Monday	3
Total loss general officers and regimental commanders, Sunday and Monday	50
In Confederate Army, casualties to officers of like grade, on Sunday were	30
In Confederate Army, Monday	14
Total loss of general officers and regimental commanders, Confederate Army	44

No general pursuit of the Confederates was made. The orders of General Halleck forbade pursuit, so the Confederates were allowed to retire to Corinth while the Union Army occupied itself in burying the dead and caring for the wounded until General Halleck arrived, who, assuming command, inaugurated the "advance upon Corinth," in which the most conspicuous and leading part was played by the spade.

DETAILED MOVEMENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

On the 6th day of April, 1862, the Army of the Tennessee was encamped on the west bank of the Tennessee River; the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Divisions at Pittsburg Landing, with 39,830 officers and men present for duty; the Third Division at Crump's Landing, with 7,564 officers and men present for duty.

General Grant's headquarters was at Savannah, Tennessee, where he was waiting the arrival of General Buell. While at breakfast early Sunday morning, April 6th, General Grant heard heavy firing at Pittsburg Landing, and leaving orders for General Nelson to move his division up the east bank of the river to Pittsburg, General Grant and staff repaired to the battlefield, where he arrived at about 8 A.M. He visited each of his divisions at the front, and finding that the attack was by a large force of the enemy, he sent an order for his Third Division to hasten to the field and a request to General Buell for reinforcements. The Army of the Tennessee was gradually driven back until at sunset it occupied a position extending from the Landing to Snake Creek bridge. In this position it repulsed an attack made by the Confederates at 6 o'clock P.M.

General Grant passed the night in bivouac with his troops, without shelter, and early next morning, reinforced by his Third Division and by General Buell with three divisions of the Army of the Ohio, he renewed the battle, and at 4 P.M. had regained possession of the entire field.

First Division

(McClernand's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery, one battalion and two companies of cavalry, was ordered from Savannah to Pittsburg March 20, 1862, and went into camp across the main Corinth road about one-half mile east of Shiloh Church. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the division formed for battle with its Third Brigade thrown forward to support Sherman's left; its First and Second Brigades along the Corinth road; McAllister's Battery at the northwest corner of the Review field; Burrow's Battery at center of Second Brigade; Dresser's Battery at Water Oaks Pond; Schwartz's Battery, first to Sherman's right, then at the crossroads. The division was attacked at about 9 A.M. and was driven from its position along the Corinth road at about 11 A.M. with the loss of Burrow's Battery, one gun of McAllister's Battery, and one gun of Schwartz's Battery. It made its next stand at right angles to the center of its Second Brigade camp, where Dresser's Battery lost four guns. The division then retired to its fourth line, in the camp of its First Brigade, where it rallied and in a countercharge drove the

Confederates back and recovered the whole of the camp of the Second Brigade and McClernand's headquarters, and captured Cobb's Kentucky Battery at 12 m. It held this advance but a short time, when it was driven slowly back until at 2 p.m. it was again in the field of its First Brigade camp, where it held its fifth line until 2.30 p.m. It then retired across Tilghman Creek to its sixth line, at "Cavalry Field," where at 4.30 p.m. it repulsed a charge made by Pond's Brigade and Wharton's Cavalry, and then retired to the Hamburg and Savannah road, where, with its left thrown back, it bivouacked Sunday night.

It advanced Monday morning over the same ground where it fought on Sunday, and at 4 p.m. reoccupied its camps on the field.

First Brigade

(Hare's.)

This brigade of four regiments, forming the right of the First Division, was encamped in Jones's field. It moved from its camp at about 8 a.m., April 6, 1862, by the left flank and formed in line of battle on the ridge between the Review field and the Corinth road, its left in edge of Duncan field, in the following order from left to right: Eighth Illinois, Eighteenth Illinois, Thirteenth Iowa. The Eleventh Iowa, detached from the brigade, formed still farther to the right, supporting Dresser's Battery at the Water Oaks Pond.

In this position the three left regiments were attacked about 10 a.m. by Shaver's Brigade of Hardee's Corps, and at 11 a.m. were driven back across the Corinth road, the left behind the north side of Duncan field. This position was held until McClernand advanced and recovered his camp at noon. These regiments then retired with the division, the Thirteenth Iowa participating in the repulse of Wharton's Cavalry on sixth line at 4.30. Here Colonel Hare was wounded, and Colonel M. M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa, took command of the brigade and conducted the three regiments to bivouac near the Fourteenth Iowa camp. The Eleventh Iowa, in support of Dresser's Battery, fell back to the third and fourth lines with its division, and in the rally and recovery of camps it captured a standard from the enemy, and in conjunction with the Eleventh and Twentieth Illinois captured Cobb's Battery. The regiment then fell back and at night was, still supporting the two remaining guns of Dresser's Battery, in position at the left of the siege guns.

On Monday this brigade was attached to Tuttle's command, which served as a reserve for General Crittenden's Division, Army of the Ohio, until about 3 P.M., when it was ordered to the front and charged the enemy southwest of Review field, the Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois each capturing one gun from the enemy.

Second Brigade

(Marsh's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped, with its left in Woolf field, in the following order of regiments from left to right: Forty-fifth Illinois, Forty-eighth Illinois, Twentieth Illinois, Eleventh Illinois. It formed line of battle on its parade ground Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, and at about 8 A.M. moved out, first to the front, but immediately afterwards to the left, and formed along the Corinth road, its left at the northwest corner of the Review field, its right near the crossroads, Burrow's Battery at the center.

In this position the brigade was fiercely attacked by Wood's Brigade of Hardee's Corps and Stewart's Brigade of Polk's Corps. It withstood the attack from about 10 A.M. to 11 A.M., when it fell back about seven hundred yards and reformed at right angles to the center of its camp. It held this position for a short time and then fell back to Jones's field, where it rallied and in conjunction with other troops recaptured its camp at about noon. In this advance the Twentieth and Eleventh Illinois, assisted by the Eleventh Iowa, captured Cobb's Confederate Battery. The brigade retained possession of parts of its camp for about two hours, retiring slowly to Jones's field, where it was engaged until 2.30 P.M., when it fell back to Hamburg and Savannah road, where its three left regiments united with the Third Brigade and bivouacked near the siege guns, and was in reserve on Monday. The The Eleventh Illinois, reduced to a Captain and eighty men, bivouacked near the siege guns, and was in reserve on Monday. The Twentieth, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth formed a part of Marsh's command on Monday and advanced nearly west, recovering their camps at about 3 P.M.

Third Brigade

(Raith's.)

This brigade of four regiments was camped along the Hamburg and Purdy road, its right near the left of the Second Brigade, in the following order from left to right: Forty-ninth Illinois, Forty-third Illinois, Twenty-ninth Illinois, Seventeenth Illinois.

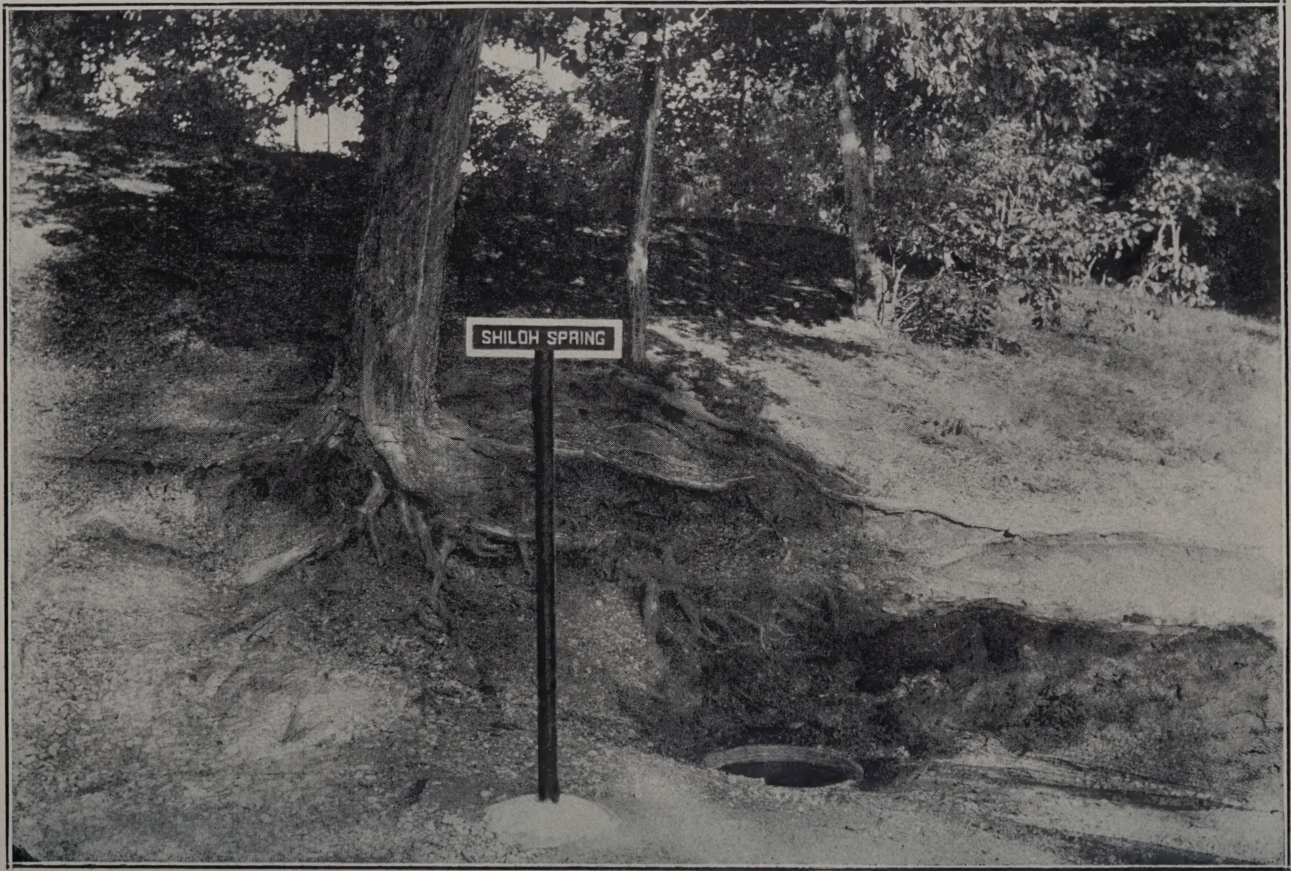
Colonel Rearden, senior officer present, being sick, Colonel Raith was informed, after his regiment was in line of battle, that he was to command the brigade. Under orders from the Division Commander, he moved the right of his brigade forward to Shiloh Church to the support of Sherman's left. In this position the brigade was attacked about 9 A.M., April 6, 1862, on its left flank by Wood and Stewart and in front by Russell and Johnston, and was driven slowly back to the crossroads, where it joined the right of the Second Brigade. Here the Seventeenth and Forty-third, while supporting Schwartz's Battery, were subjected to a cross-fire of artillery and lost heavily. Colonel Raith was mortally wounded. The Forty-third was surrounded and cut its way out, losing forty-three men killed, that were buried in one trench near the crossroads. Lieutenant Colonel Wood, who succeeded to the command of the brigade, did not hold his brigade intact. The Seventeenth and Forty-third rallied at McClernand's third line and again at his fourth position, where they were joined by the Forty-ninth. The Seventeenth and Forty-ninth then retired to Hamburg and Savannah road. The Forty-third was engaged in the advance and retaking of the camp at noon, and then joined the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth at Hamburg and Savannah road, where the three regiments were engaged at 4.30 P.M., and bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday these regiments joined Marsh's command and served with him until the enemy retired from the field. The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Cavalry field in resisting Pond's attack at 4.30 P.M., after which it retired to the siege guns, where it remained Sunday night and Monday. McAllister's Battery lost one gun at the northwest corner of Review field, and was afterwards engaged in McClernand's fifth and sixth positions, and at the Landing at 6 P.M., and on Monday with Marsh's Brigade.

SECOND DIVISION

(W. H. L. Wallace's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery, and four companies of cavalry, was commanded by Brigadier General C. F. Smith until April 2, 1862, when, on account of Smith's disability, Brigadier General W. H. L. Wallace was assigned to the command.

The division arrived at Pittsburg Landing March 18th and established its camp near the river between the Corinth road and Snake Creek. It formed at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, April 6th, when the First and Second Brigades and three batteries were conducted by Wallace to a position on Corinth road just east of Duncan field, where Tuttle's Brigade was formed south of the road, and two regiments of Sweeny's Brigade on the north side of the road. The other regiments of Sweeny's Brigade were held in reserve for a time and then distributed to different parts of the field. McArthur's Brigade was detached from the division and served on other parts of the field. Batteries D, H and K, First Missouri Light Artillery, were placed on a ridge behind Tuttle's Brigade. In this position Wallace was attacked at about 9.30 A.M. by Shaver's Brigade, assisted by artillery located in the Review field. At 10.30 A.M. the attack was renewed by Shaver, Stephens and Stewart, followed at noon by four determined attacks by Gibson's Brigade. General Ruggles then took charge of the Confederate forces in front of Wallace and assembled ten batteries and two sections of artillery on the west side of Duncan field, and sent Wood, Anderson, Stewart and Cleburne to reinforce Shaver in a renewed attack upon Wallace's front. At the same time the Union forces on Wallace's right and left retired, allowing the enemy to gain his flanks and rear. Seeing that he was being surrounded, Wallace sent his batteries to the rear and then attempted


SHILOH SPRING

SHILOH SPRING, NEAR SHILOH CHURCH, WHERE BATTLE BEGAN APRIL 6, 1862 to move his infantry out by the flank along the Pittsburg road. While riding at the head of his troops and near the fork of the Eastern Corinth road he received a mortal wound and was left for dead upon the field. When that part of the field was recovered on Monday General Wallace was found to be alive. He was taken to Savannah, where he died on the 10th. Four regiments of the division did not receive orders to retire in time to save themselves and were surrounded and captured at 5.30 P.M. The remainder of the division, under the command of Colonel Tuttle, retired to the right of the siege guns, where the troops remained in line Sunday night.

On Monday the infantry commanded by Tuttle acted as reserve to Crittenden's Division of the Army of the Ohio until about noon, when it advanced to the front line on Crittenden's right and participated in all the after battles of the day.

Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, served with McArthur's Brigade on Sunday and had three guns in action with Sherman on Monday. The three Missouri batteries, when they retired from Wallace's line at 5 P.M., reported to Colonel Webster near the Landing and were put in line, where they assisted in repelling the last Confederate attack on Sunday. They were not engaged on Monday.

First Brigade

(Tuttle's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped near the river north of the Corinth road. It moved to the front Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, by the Eastern Corinth road. When near the southeast corner of Duncan field Colonel Tuttle, riding at the head of his brigade, discovered the enemy in the woods beyond the field. He at once turned the head of his brigade to the right and threw his regiments into line in an old road behind Duncan field in the following order from left to right: Fourteenth Iowa, Twelfth Iowa, Seventh Iowa, Second Iowa, the right reaching to the Corinth road, the left extending one regiment beyond, or south of, Eastern Corinth road; the three right regiments behind a field; the left regiment behind a dense thicket. About 9.30 A.M.

Confederate batteries opened fire upon the brigade. This was soon followed by infantry attack coming through the thick brush on the left. At about 10.30 A.M. Stephens's Brigade made an attack through the field. He was repulsed when he reached the middle of the field. This was closely followed by a second attack by Stephens, assisted by General Stewart, commanding Hindman's Division. About noon Gibson's Brigade was sent against Tuttle's position, and made four determined but unsuccessful charges, lasting until after 2 P.M., when it withdrew and Shaver made his third attack, in which Lieutenant Colonel Dean of the Seventh Arkansas was killed within a few yards of the front of the Fourteenth Iowa. General Ruggles then assembled sixty-two pieces of artillery on the west side of Duncan field and concentrated their fire upon Tuttle and the batteries in his rear. At the same time Ruggles sent Wood, Anderson and Stewart to reinforce Shaver in a renewed attack at the front. While meeting this attack Tuttle was ordered, at 5 P.M., to withdraw his brigade. He gave personal direction to the Second and Seventh Iowa and with them retired to the right of Hurlbut's Division, near the siege guns, where he assumed command of the remnant of the Second Division and formed his line near the camp of the Fourteenth Iowa. The staff officer sent by Tuttle to order the Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa to fall back directed the commanding officers of those regiments to "about face and fall back slowly." Marching by the rear rank about two hundred yards, these regiments encountered Confederate troops across their line of retreat. These they engaged and forced back to the camp of Hurlbut's First Brigade, where the Confederates were reinforced and the two regiments, together with two from the Third Brigade and a part of Prentiss's Division, were surrounded and captured at 5.30 P.M. The Fourteenth Iowa surrendered to the Ninth Mississippi of Chalmer's Brigade, which had occupied the extreme *right* of the Confederate army. The Twelfth Iowa surrendered to Colonel Looney, of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee, Pond's Brigade, from the extreme *left* of the Confederate Army.

The Second and Seventh Iowa were with Tuttle's command on Monday in reserve to General Crittenden. During the day the

Second Iowa was sent to reinforce Nelson's left and in a charge across a field defeated an attempt of the enemy to turn the left of the Army of the Ohio. Later the Seventh Iowa charged a battery in Crittenden's front.

Second Brigade

(McArthur's.)

This brigade, composed of five regiments, the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Missouri, and the Eighty-first Ohio, was encamped on Hamburg and Savannah road near Snake Creek. The first order to the brigade Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, disunited its regiments and sent them to different parts of the field, and they were not united again until after the battle was over.

The Thirteenth Missouri went to Sherman; the Fourteenth Missouri and Eighty-first Ohio to guard Snake Creek bridge. General McArthur, with the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois and Willard's Battery, moved directly south along the Hamburg road to the support of Colonel Stuart. Finding that Stuart had moved to the left rear of his camps, McArthur formed his command to Stuart's right rear just east of the Peach Orchard, the Ninth Illinois on the right next to Hamburg road; the Twelfth Illinois to its left; Willard's Battery in rear of the Ninth. In this position McArthur sustained himself against Jackson's Brigade until about 2 P.M., when Bowen, from Reserve Corps, was sent to reinforce Jackson. Under this combined attack McArthur was compelled to fall back. The Ninth Illinois, having lost fifty-eight per cent. of men engaged, retired to camp for ammunition and repairs. It was again engaged near its camp at 4.30 P.M., and then joined Tuttle's command at the Fourteenth Iowa camp, and served with him on Monday. The Twelfth Illinois fell back to a second position where it joined the Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois and was engaged until about 4 P.M., when it retired to its camp and passed the night. On Monday it was engaged with McClernand's command.

The Fourteenth Missouri was engaged Sunday in a skirmish with Brewer's Cavalry on the right of Union line. On Monday it joined the Third Division and supported Thompson's Battery. The Eighty-first Ohio remained on guard at Snake Creek bridge until 3 P.M. It then moved south to Hurlbut's headquarters, where it was engaged in the 4.30 conflict on Hamburg road. It bivouacked on McClernand's left Sunday night and served with Marsh's command on Monday. The Thirteenth Missouri joined McDowell's Brigade on Sunday and was engaged with it in the conflict with Trabue at noon. It bivouacked Sunday night near the Ninth Illinois camp and joined Sherman on Monday. General McArthur was wounded on Sunday and was succeeded in command by Colonel Morton, of the Eighty-first Ohio.

Third Brigade

(Sweeny's.)

This brigade was composed of the Eighth Iowa and the Seventh, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Illinois. It was encamped between the First and Second Brigades and followed the First Brigade Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, on the Corinth road to the Eastern Corinth road, where it halted in reserve. The Fifty-eighth and Seventh Illinois were at once moved forward to Duncan field, where they formed at 9.30 A.M., on north side of the Corinth road, prolonging Tuttle's line and connecting with McClernand's left. Soon after, the Fiftieth Illinois was detached and sent to the left, where it became engaged on McArthur's left. It fell back with the Twelfth Illinois to a position east of the Bloody Pond, where it was joined at about 3 P.M. by the Fifty-seventh Illinois. These regiments held their position on the left of the army until 4 P.M., when they fell back and supported Stone's Battery near the Landing in the last action of the day. About noon the Eighth Iowa was put in line between Tuttle and Prentiss, where it supported Hickenlooper's Battery until 5 P.M. The Fifty-second Illinois was sent, about 3 P.M., to the right. As it was moving down Tilghman Creek, it ran into Wharton's Cavalry, which was moving up the creek. A few volleys were exchanged by the head of the column, then the Fifty-second moved to the camp of the Fifteenth Illinois and was there engaged in repelling Pond's 4.30 P.M. attack. It then retired to the siege guns. The Seventh and Fifty-eighth Illinois, on Tuttle's right, and the Eighth Iowa, on his left, participated in all the engagements described in the account of Tuttle's Brigade until 4 P.M., when the Seventh retired to McClernand's seventh line. The Eighth Iowa and the Fifty-eighth Illinois were surrounded and captured at the same time that Prentiss was captured. Colonel Sweeny was wounded on Sunday and was succeeded on Monday by Colonel Baldwin, Fifty-seventh Illinois.

Third Division

(Lew Wallace's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, two batteries of artillery and two battalions of cavalry, was encamped north of Snake Creek; the First Brigade at Crump's Landing; the Second Brigade at Stony Lonesome; the Third Brigade at Adamsville. Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, hearing sounds of battle up the river, General Wallace ordered his command to concentrate at Stony Lonesome, where, at 11.30 A.M., he received orders from General Grant, directing him to join the right of the army then engaged on the south side of Snake Creek. At 12 M., leaving two regiments and one gun to guard the public property at Crump's Landing, General Wallace started with his First and Second Brigades for the battlefield by the Shunpike road, which led to the right of Sherman's Division as formed for battle in the morning.

At about 2.30 P.M. a staff officer from General Grant overtook General Wallace on this road and turned him back to the River road, by which, the Third Brigade having fallen into column, his division reached the battlefield after the action of Sunday was over.

The division bivouacked in line of battle, facing west along the Savannah road north of McArthur's headquarters; the First Brigade on the left, with Thompson's Battery on its right; the Second Brigade in the center; the Third Brigade on the right, with Thurber's Battery at its center.

At daylight Monday morning, April 7, 1862, the batteries of the division engaged and dislodged Ketchum's Confederate Battery, posted in the camp of the Eighth Illinois. At 6:30 A.M. the division, its right on Owl Creek, advanched en échelon of brigades, left in front, crossed Tilghman Creek, and drove the Confederates from their position at Oglesby's headquarters. Then wheeling to the left against the left flank of the enemy, it advanced fighting, until at 4 P.M. it had pushed the Confederates through the Union camps and beyond Shiloh Branch. Near nightfall the division retired under orders to General Sherman's camps, where it bivouacked Monday night.

First Brigade

(Smith's.)

This brigade was encamped at Crump's Landing. It moved out two and one-half miles on Purdy road to Stony Lonesome and joined the Second Brigade early Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. At 12 M. it started for Shiloh by a road leading southwesterly toward the right of Sherman's camps. At about 2.30 P.M. the brigade was countermarched to the Adamsville and Pittsburg road, by which it reached the battlefield about dark and bivouacked in front of the camp of the Fourteenth Missouri. On Monday the brigade formed in Perry field, near McArthur's headquarters; the Twenty-fourth Indiana on the left, the Eleventh Indiana on the right, and the Eighth Missouri in reserve. At about 6.30 A.M. it advanced across Tilghman Creek and at 8 A.M. entered the field of Hare's Brigade camp. It crossed said field in a southwesterly direction, driving back the Confederate forces, thence through the Crescent field and to McDowell's Brigade camp, where it bivouacked Monday night. Losses during the day, eighteen killed and one hundred fourteen wounded. The Twenty-fourth Indiana lost its Lieutenant Colonel, one Captain, and one Lieutenant killed.

Second Brigade

(Thayer's.)

This brigade, consisting of the Twenty-third Indiana, First Nebraska, Fifty-eighth Ohio and Sixty-eighth Ohio was encamped at Stony Lonesome, two and one-half miles from the Tennessee

River, on the Purdy road. The Sixty-eighth Ohio was detailed to guard the baggage, and the other regiments of the brigade followed the First Brigade in its march toward Shiloh April 6, 1862. It countermarched, from a point four and one-half miles out, to the Adamsville and Pittsburg road, and thence via River road to the battlefield, where it arrived after dark and bivouacked, in line of battle, at the right of the First Brigade. Monday morning it formed en echelon in right rear of the First Brigade, the First Nebraska on the left, the Twenty-third Indiana on the right, and the Fifty-eighth Ohio in reserve. It followed the movements of the First Brigade through the day and bivouacked at night in the camp of the Forty-sixth Ohio.

Third Brigade

(Whittlesey's.)

This brigade of four Ohio regiments, to wit, the Twentieth, Fifty-sixth, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth, was encamped at Adamsville, four miles from Crump's. It formed in line early Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, when firing was heard at Shiloh, with all its camp equipage on wagons, and remained in line until 2 P.M., when orders were received to join the other brigades en route for Shiloh. It marched on direct road toward Pittsburg, falling in behind the other brigades as they came back into that road from the countermarch. At about 4 P.M. the Fifty-sixth was detached and ordered to go with baggage to Crump's Landing. The other regiments arrived on the battlefield after dark and bivouacked in front of the camp of the Eighty-first Ohio. Monday morning the brigade formed the extreme right of Union line, its right, the Seventy-sixth, on the swamps of Owl Creek, the Seventy-eighth on the left in rear of the right of the Second Brigade, the Twentieth in reserve, until it crossed Tilghman Creek, when it took position on the right. Retaining this formation the brigade advanced, swinging to the left until 11 A.M., when it was transferred to left of the division in support of Stuart's Brigade of Sherman's Division. The Seventy-sixth remained on the left, the other regiments soon returned to the right, the Twentieth in front line, the Seventy-eighth in reserve. The last engagement by this brigade was between the Twentieth Ohio, in the field near McDowell's headquarters, and Confederates at camp of Forty-sixth Ohio. The brigade bivouacked in camp of Sixth Iowa Monday night.

FOURTH DIVISION

(Hurlbut's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, three batteries of artillery and two battalions of cavalry, arrived at Pittsburg Landing on boats March 16, 1862. On the 18th it disembarked and established its camps about one mile from the river, near the point where the Hamburg and Savannah road crosses the road from Pittsburg to Corinth.

The division was formed about 8 o'clock, Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, and soon after the Second Brigade was sent to reinforce General McClernand.

The First and Third Brigades, with the artillery, moved out to the support of Prentiss's Division, but finding that Prentiss was falling back, Hurlbut put his division in line at the Peach Orchard field, the First Brigade on the south side, the Third Brigade on the west side, the batteries in the field. In this position he was attacked by Chalmer's and Gladden's Brigades, which were following Prentiss's Division, and by Robertson's, Harper's and Girardey's Batteries, which were stationed in Prentiss's camps. A shell from one of these batteries blew up a caisson belonging to Myers's Thirteenth Ohio Battery; the men stampeded, abandoning their guns, and were not again in action at Shiloh.

Mann's Battery fought with the division all day, and again on Monday. Ross's Battery did excellent service until ordered to fall back at 4 P.M., and was preparing to retire to the Landing when it was charged by Lindsay's Mississippi Cavalry and captured. Only two guns were saved.

Hurlbut held his position on two sides of the Peach Orchard until about 1.30 P.M., when he was attacked by Breckinridge's Corps. Finding that Stuart was falling back on the left, Hurlbut retired to the north side of the field with his First Brigade, and transferred his Third Brigade from the right to the left flank. Here he maintained himself until 3 P.M., when he was again obliged to retire to the left of his camps. About 4 P.M. he found that his left was again being turned and fell back to the siege guns and reformed. The Second Brigade rejoined the division and all participated in the final action of the day. The division bivouacked in line of battle in front of the siege guns, and on Monday the First and Second Brigades and Mann's Battery formed on McClernand's left; the Third Brigade reported to Sherman. All were engaged until the Confederates retired from the field.

First Brigade

(Williams's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped across the Corinth road, one and one-fourth miles from the river. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, at about 8 o'clock, it moved out on the Hamburg road and formed line of battle along the south side of the Peach Orchard field in the following order from left to right: Forty-first Illinois, Twenty-eighth Illinois, Thirty-second Illinois, Third Iowa. In this position it was attacked by skirmishers from Chalmers's Brigade and by artillery fire, by which Colonel Williams was disabled and the command of the brigade passed to Colonel Pugh, Forty-first Illinois. Chalmers's Brigade was withdrawn and Colonel Pugh retired his brigade to the center of the field, where he was attacked at about 1.30 P.M. by Statham's and Stephens's Brigades, and at 2.30 was driven back to the north side of the field. The Thirty-second Illinois was transferred to the left of the brigade east of Hamburg road, and lost its Lieutenant Colonel Ross, killed. As the left of the line was driven back, Colonel Pugh again fell back to the Wicker field, where he held his line until 4 P.M., when the brigade retired, under Hurlbut's orders, to a position near the siege guns, where it remained Sunday night. The Third Iowa, occupying the right of Hurlbut's line, connected with Prentiss and remained until about 5 P.M., then retired through its camp and along Pittsburg road just before the Confederates closed their line behind Prentiss. Major Stone, commanding the regiment, was captured; other casualties of the day among the officers left the regiment in command of Lieutenant Crosley. He joined his command to the Thirteenth Iowa in the last action of the day, and then reported to his Brigade Commander. He commanded the regiment, in action with his brigade, the next day.

On Monday the brigade formed on McClernand's left and was engaged until noon.

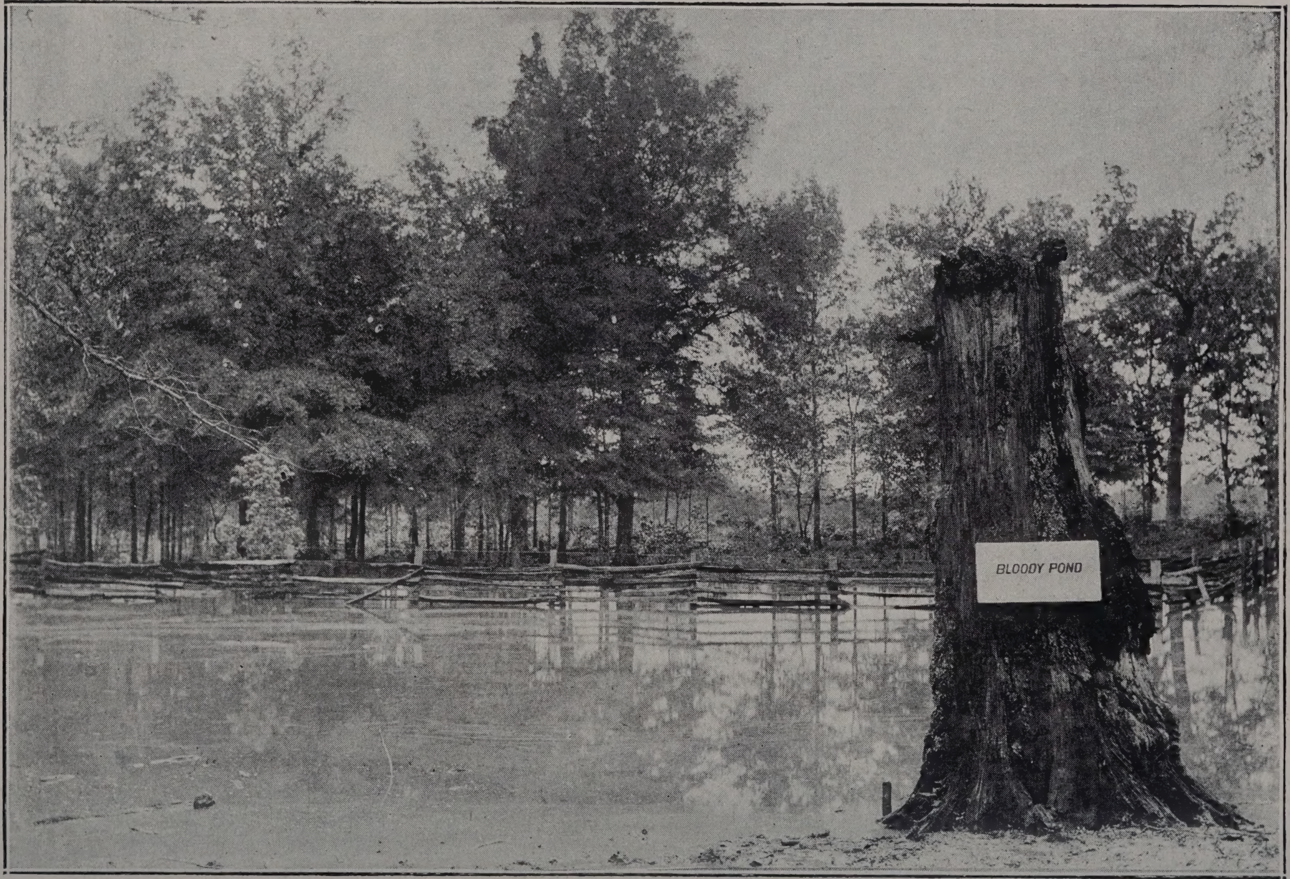
Second Brigade

(Veatch's.)

This brigade, of four regiments, was encamped across the Hamburg and Savannah road, north of the Corinth road. It was sent April 6, 1862, to reinforce McClernand, and moved out along the Corinth road and formed in line behind Marsh's Brigade at about 9 A.M. in the following order from left to right: Twenty-fifth Indiana, Fourteenth Illinois, Forty-sixth Illinois, Fifteenth Illinois. It became engaged at about 10.30 A.M., and at 11 A.M was compelled to retire. The Twenty-fifth Indiana and Fourteenth Illinois fell back two hundred yards, changing front to rear on left companies, and formed along the road that runs from Review field past McClernand's headquarters. A little later they retired to the right of Hare's Brigade, where they held their position until after noon, when they fell back to McClernand's sixth line, where they were engaged in Pond's repulse at 4.30 A.M., after which they joined Hurlbut in his last position on Sunday.

The Fifteenth Illinois lost all its field officers and several Captains at first position and retired at 11 A.M. to the Jones field, where it was joined by the Forty-sixth Illinois in supporting Barrett's Battery. These two regiments joined McDowell's left in the advance at 12 M. and continued in line until 1 P.M., when they retired—the Fifteenth Illinois to join Hurlbut, the Forty-sixth Illinois to its camp for dinner; later the Forty-sixth joined Marsh's command on the Hamburg road and assisted in the final action of the day and was with Marsh's command on Monday. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Indiana, under Colonel Veatch, formed the left of the Army of the Tennessee on Monday and joined McCook's right until about 11 A.M., when they

15)



BLOODY POND

THE STAGNANT WATER IN THIS POND WAS SURROUNDED ON SUNDAY EVENING AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE FRST DAY'S BATTLE BY HUNDREDS OF WOUNDED MEN OF BOTH SIDES, WHO CRAWLED OR HOBBLED THERE TO QUENCH THEIR BURNING THIRST AND BATHE THEIR WOUNDS; MANY DIED DURING THE NIGHT, AND WHEN THE BURIAL DETAILS REACHED THERE AFTER THE BATTLE IT PRESENTED AN UNBROKEN LINE OF DEAD MEN OF BOTH BLUE AND GRAY ENTIRELY AROUND IT.

crossed the Corinth road near Duncan's and were engaged in Review field and in front line until 4 P.M.

Third Brigade

(Lauman's.)

This brigade had formerly belonged to the Army of the Ohio, where it was known as Cruft's Brigade. It was sent from that army to reinforce Grant at Fort Donelson and had remained with the Army of the Tennessee. General Lauman was assigned to the command April 5, 1862. Its camp was on the south side of Dill Branch, its right at the Hamburg road. About 8 A.M. Sunday, April 6, 1862, it moved out to the west side of the Peach Orchard field and formed line with its right in the woods near the head of Tilghman Creek. The order of its regiments from left to right was: Seventeenth Kentucky, Twenty-fifth Kentucky, Forty-fourth Indiana, Thirty-first Indiana. About 9 A.M. it was attacked through the timber on its right by Gladden's Brigade, closely followed in succession by attacks, upon its whole line, by Stephen's Brigade and the right of Gibson's Brigade. One of the features of the battle at this place was the burning of the leaves and brush in the woods where the wounded were lying.

About 2 P.M. the brigade was transferred to the left and formed in open woods just east of the Hamburg road, the Thirty-first Indiana in reserve on left flank. This position was held until about 4 P.M., when the brigade retired with its division to the siege guns. After the action for the day had closed it moved one hundred fifty yards to front and bivouacked for the night. On Monday at 10 A.M. it reported to Sherman and served with him until close of the battle.

FIFTH DIVISION

(Sherman's.)

This division, of four brigades of infantry, three batteries of artillery, two battalions, and two independent companies of cavalry, was organized at Paducah about the 1st of March, 1862. It went up the Tennessee River to the mouth of Yellow Creek, and returned to Pittsburg March 16, disembarked, and marched out to

Monterey, returned to Pittsburg, and established its camps on the 19th along the Hamburg and Purdy road, its center at Shiloh Church. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the division formed in front of its camps where its Third and Fourth Brigades became engaged at 7.30 A.M. These brigades, reinforced by Raith's Brigade of the First Division, held the line until 10 A.M., when Sherman attempted to fall back to the Purdy road. In this movement his Third and Fourth Brigades became disorganized and retired to Hamburg and Savannah road, only parts of regiments remaining in line. McDowell's Brigade, when ordered at 10 A.M. to fall back, became engaged in Crescent field and afterwards on McClernand's right until about 2 P.M.

Stuart's Brigade was engaged with Chalmers on the extreme left until 2 P.M. Barrett's Battery formed in front of Shiloh Church and opened fire at 7.30 A.M.; then at 10 A.M, retired to Jones field, where it was engaged until 2 A.M., when it retired to the river. Waterhouse's Battery went into action at 7 A.M. with two guns at Rhea House; these soon retired to the main battery, one hundred fifty yards in rear, where the full battery remained in action until 10 A.M., when it was outflanked and lost three guns. The remainder of the battery retired disabled from the field. Behr's Battery was with McDowell's Brigade, one gun guarding the bridge at Owl Creek. When Sherman ordered McDowell to join his other brigades near Shiloh Church, Captain Behr moved five guns down the road, and was directing them into battery when he was killed; his men stampeded, leaving the guns on the field. The gun at Owl Creek served with McDowell in his first engagement, then retired.

On Monday Stuart's and Buckland's Brigades were engaged on the left of Lew Wallace all day. Sherman was wounded on Sunday, but kept the field until the enemy retired on Monday.

First Brigade

(McDowell's.)

This brigade, of three regiments, was encamped on the Hamburg and Purdy road, its right on the high ground near Owl Creek, in the following order from left to right: Fortieth Illinois, Forty-sixth Ohio, Sixth Iowa. At the first alarm Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, each regiment formed upon its color line. Two companies of the Sixth Iowa, with one gun of Behr's Battery, were on guard at the bridge over Owl Creek. About 8 A.M. the brigade was advanced to the brow of the hill overlooking Shiloh Branch, the Fortieth Illinois joining the right of Buckland's Brigade. After a skirmish with Pond's Brigade McDowell was ordered at 10 A.M. to retire to the Purdy road and move to the left to connect with Buckland's Brigade near the crossroads. In obedience to this order the brigade abandoned its camps without a contest and moved by the left flank past McDowell's headquarters, when it was discovered that the Confederates occupied the road between this brigade and Buckland's. McDowell then moved directly north and put his brigade in line on west side of Crescent field, facing east, where he engaged and drove back the force of the enemy moving into said field. The brigade then moved northeasterly across Crescent field and into Sowell field, facing south, its left at Sowell House, where it connected with McClernand at 11.30 A.M., and advanced with him to the center of Marsh's Brigade camp. Here the Sixth Iowa was transferred from right to center of brigade, and the Thirteenth Missouri placed between the Fortieth Illinois and Sixth Iowa, the Forty-sixth Ohio slightly in rear and to the extreme right of the line.

At about 12 M. the brigade was attacked on its right flank by Trabue. In an engagement lasting until 1.30 P.M. the Sixth Iowa had fifty-two killed—they were buried in one grave where they fell; the Forty-sixth Ohio had two hundred forty-six killed and wounded, and the Fortieth Illinois two hundred sixteen killed and wounded. The Brigade Commander was thrown from his horse and disabled. At 2.30 P.M. the brigade retired to the Landing and later formed behind Hurlbut. On Monday, the Sixth Iowa and Fortieth Illinois were attached to Garfield's brigade of the Army of the Ohio, and remained with him until Wednesday, but were not engaged.

Second Brigade

(Stuart's.)

This brigade, of three regiments, was encamped at the junction of Hamburg and Purdy road with the Hamburg and Savannah road in the following order from left to right: Fifty-fifth Illinois, Fifty-fourth Ohio, Seventy-first Ohio; a company from each regiment on picket, one at Lick Creek ford, two on Bark road. These pickets gave warning, about 8 A.M. April 6, 1862, of the approach of the enemy.

Stuart formed his brigade on regimental color lines, but finding that he was exposed to artillery fire from batteries on a bluff south of Locust Grove Creek, and obeying orders to guard Lick Creek ford, he moved, at 10 A.M., to the left, placing the Fifty-fourth Ohio on his left behind McCuller's field, the Fifty-fifth Illinois next to right, and the Seventy-first Ohio with its right behind the left of the Fifty-fifth Illinois camp. Chalmers placed his brigade in line on the bluff south of Locust Grove Creek, and, after clearing Stuart's camps with his artillery, moved across the creek and attacked the Fifty-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois in position. After a short conflict Stuart withdrew to a ridge running due east from his headquarters. The right, Seventy-first Ohio, occupying the buildings used as Stuart's headquarters, was here attacked by the right of Jackson's Brigade and very soon retired, leaving a Captain and fifty men prisoners. One part of the regiment under the Major passed down a ravine to the Tennessee River, where they were picked up by a gunboat; another part retired to the Landing, where they joined the brigade at night.

The Fifty-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, with Stuart in command, successfully resisted the attacks of Chalmers until 2 P.M., when their ammunition was exhausted and they were obliged to fall back to the Landing, where they reformed at the Log House, the Fifty-fourth Ohio in what is now the cemetery, the Fifty-fifth Illinois to its right supporting Silfversparre's Battery, where they were engaged in resisting Chalmers's Sunday evening attack. Stuart was wounded on Sunday, and was succeeded on Monday by Colonel T. Kilby Smith, who, with the Fifty-fourth

Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, joined Sherman's command and fought on right next to Lew Wallace all day.

Third Brigade

(Hildebrand's.)

This brigade was encamped with its right, the Seventy-seventh Ohio, at Shiloh Church; its left, the Fifty-third Ohio, near the Rhea House and separated from the Fifty-seventh Ohio by a small stream with marshy margins. About 7 A.M. April 6, 1862, the brigade formed to meet the attack of the enemy, the Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh in advance of their camps in the valley of Shiloh Branch. The Fifty-third, being threatened by an attack in left flank, formed its line perpendicular to the left of its camp. While in this position the brigade was attacked from the front by Cleburne's and Wood's Brigades. This attack, falling upon the exposed flank of the Fifty-third, compelled it to change front to the rear on left company and form a new line in rear of its camp. Attacked in this position, the regiment fell back disorganized, passing to the rear around the flank of the Forty-ninth Illinois, eight companies going to the Landing at once, two companies under the Adjutant, E. C. Dawes, joining the Seventeenth Illinois. The eight companies were reformed near the Landing by the Major and supported Bouton's Battery in McClernand's seventh line, and on Monday advanced with Marsh's command.

The Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh were reinforced by Raith's Brigade of the First Division and held their positions for some time, when they, too, fell back disorganized and were not again in line as regiments. Colonel Hildebrand acted as aid for General McClernand during Sunday.

Fourth Brigade

(Buckland's.)

This brigade was encamped with its left at Shiloh Church in the following order from left to right: Seventieth Ohio, Forty-eighth Ohio, Seventy-second Ohio. It formed for battle Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, about two hundred yards in front of its camps, where it withstood the attacks of Cleburne, Anderson and Johnson until 10 A.M. Its right flank was then threatened by Pond and Trabue and it was ordered to fall back to the Purdy road. In making this movement the brigade was disorganized and scattered. The Colonel of the Seventieth Ohio, with a portion of his regiment, joined the Third Brigade of McClernand's Division and fell back with it to Jones field, where it joined McDowell's Brigade and was engaged with it until 1 P.M., when it retired to the Hamburg road. The Adjutant and forty men of the Seventieth joined the Eleventh Illinois and fought with it until night. The Forty-eighth and Seventy-second retired to Hamburg and Savannah road, where Colonel Buckland reorganized his brigade and was engaged in the 4.30 P.M. affair, after which the Forty-eighth retired to the river for ammunition and spent the night in line near the Log House, the Seventieth and Seventy-second passing the night in bivouac near McArthur's headquarters.

On Monday the brigade was reunited, and, with Stuart's Brigade, formed Sherman's line that advanced to the right of McClernand's camps, thence southwesterly along the front of said camps to Shiloh Church, where the brigade reoccupied their camps at about 4 P.M.

SIXTH DIVISION

(Prentiss's.)

On the 26th day of March, 1862, General Grant, by Special Order No. 36, assigned General Prentiss to the command of unattached troops then arriving at Pittsburg Landing, with directions to organize these regiments, as they arrived upon the field, into brigades, and the brigades into a division, to be designated the Sixth Division.

Under this order one brigade of four regiments, commanded by Colonel Peabody, had been organized and was encamped on west side of the Eastern Corinth road, four hundred yards south of the Barnes field. Another brigade, commanded by Colonel Miller, Eighteenth Missouri, was partially organized. Three regiments had reported and were in camp on the east side of the Eastern

Corinth road. Other regiments on their way up the river had been ordered to report to General Prentiss, but had not arrived.

The Sixteenth Iowa arrived on the field on the 5th and sent its morning report to General Prentiss in time to have it included in his report of present for duty that day; it was not fully equipped and did not disembark from the boat until the morning of the 6th. The Fifteenth Iowa and Twenty-third Missouri arrived at the Landing Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. The Twenty-third Missouri reported to General Prentiss at his third position about 9.30 A.M., and was placed in line at once as part of his command. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa were, by General Grant's order, sent to the right to reinforce McClernand. They reported to him at his fifth line in Jones field, and were hotly engaged from about 1 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. Hickenlooper's Fifth Ohio Battery and Munch's First Minnesota Battery and two battalions of Eleventh Illinois Cavalry had been assigned to the division and were encamped in rear of the infantry. One company from each regiment was on picket one mile in front of the camps. On Saturday, April 5, a reconnoitering party under Colonel Moore, Twenty-first Missouri, was sent out to the front. Colonel Moore reported Confederate cavalry and some evidences of an infantry force in front, but he failed to develop a regular line of the enemy. Prentiss doubled his pickets, and at 3 A.M. Sunday sent out another party of three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, under Major Powell, to reconnoiter well to the front. This party encountered the Confederate picket under Major Hardcastle in Fraley's field at 4.55 A.M. These pickets at once engaged, and continued their fire until about 6.30 A.M, when the advance of the main line of Hardee's Corps drove Powell back.

General Prentiss, hearing the firing, formed his division at 6 A.M. and sent Peabody's Brigade in advance of his camp to relieve the retiring pickets and posted Miller's Brigade three hundred yards in front of his camp, with batteries in the field at right and left of the Eastern Corinth road. In this position the division was attacked at 8 A.M. by the brigades of Gladden, Shaver, Chalmers and Wood and driven back to its camp, where the contest was renewed. At 9 A.M. Prentiss was compelled to abandon his camp and fall back to his third position, which he occupied at 9.05 A.M., in an old road between the divisions of Hurlbut and W. H. L. Wallace. Hickenlooper lost two guns in first position and Munch had two disabled. Each brought four guns into line at the Hornets' Nest. Prentiss was here joined by the Twenty-third Missouri, which gave him about 1,000 men at his third position. With this force he held his line against the attacks of Shaver, Stephens and Gibson, as described in an account of Tuttle's Brigade, until 4 P.M., when Hurlbut fell back and Prentiss was obliged to swing his division back at right angles to Tuttle in order to protect the left flank. When Tuttle's left regiments marched to the rear Prentiss fell back behind them towards the Corinth road and was surrounded and captured at 5.30 P.M. near the forks of the Eastern Corinth road. Hickenlooper and Munch withdrew just before they were surrounded, Hickenlooper reporting to Sherman and becoming engaged in the 4.30 action on Hamburg road. Munch's Battery reported to Colonel Webster and was in position at the mouth of Dill Branch, where it assisted in repelling the last attack Sunday night.

First Brigade

(Peabody's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped on west side of Eastern Corinth road, about one-half mile south of Hamburg and Purdy road, in the following order from left to right: Sixteenth Wisconsin, Twenty-first Missouri, Twelfth Michigan, Twenty-fifth Missouri. Three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri under its Major, Powell, were sent out at 3 A.M. April 6, 1862, to reconnoiter. Moving southwest from camp, Powell passed between the Rhea and Seay fields and into the main Corinth road, where one of Sherman's picket posts was stationed. Beyond the picket, and near the southeast corner of Fraley field, he encountered Confederate pickets, and was fired upon at 4.55 A.M. After an engagement of over an hour, Powell fell back before the advance of Wood's Brigade to the Seay field, where he was reinforced by Colonel Moore with his regiment, the Twenty-first Missouri, and four companies of the Sixteenth Wisconsin. Colonel Moore took command, but was soon severely wounded, and Captain Saxe, Sixteenth Wisconsin, was killed. Lieutenant Colonel Woodyard, Twenty-first Missouri, assumed command, and was engaged about one hour, when he fell back to Rhea field, where he was met by Colonel Peabody and the remainder of the brigade. Peabody held the Confederates in check until 8 A.M., when he fell back to his camp. Here he was attacked by the brigade of Shaver and the right of Wood's Brigade. Peabody was killed and the brigade forced to abandon its camp at 9 A.M. The brigade organization was broken up, a part retiring through McClernand's lines and about two hundred of the Twenty-first Missouri and one hundred of the Twelfth Michigan joining Prentiss at his third position, where they were surrounded and most of them captured at 5.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Second Brigade

(Miller's.)

This brigade had three regiments in camp—a fourth assigned and reported but not yet in camp. The regiments were encamped between the Eastern Corinth road and Locust Grove in the following order from left to right: Eighteenth Wisconsin, Sixty-first Illinois, Eighteenth Missouri. The Sixteenth Iowa arrived at the Landing on Saturday, April 5, 1862. The Colonel reported for duty and handed in his morning report, so that his regiment is included in Miller's report of present for duty. Not being fully equipped, the regiment did not go to camp, but remained at Landing; on Sunday it, with the Fifteenth Iowa, was, by order of General Grant, held for a time near the Landing to stop stragglers, and then sent to reinforce McClernand at his fourth line, where they were engaged and lost heavily.

The Eighteenth Wisconsin arrived on the field on Saturday afternoon and went at once into camp, but did not get into the morning report of that day and are not included in Miller's present for duty. The brigade was formed for battle Sunday morning at 6 o'clock three hundred yards in front of its camp, at the south side of Spain field, where it was attacked by Gladden and Chalmers at 8 A.M. and driven back into camp, and at 9 A.M. was compelled to abandon its camp. Parts of the Eighteenth Wisconsin and Eighteenth Missouri, about three hundred men, formed with Prentiss at his third position and remained with him until captured at 5.30 P.M. The Sixty-first Illinois passed beyond or through Hurlbut's line and was in reserve behind that division all day Sunday, except about an hour when it relieved another regiment in front line.

UNASSIGNED

The Fifteenth Michigan arrived at Pittsburg Landing April 6, 1862. Arms had been issued to the men, but no ammunition had been supplied. The regiment moved out upon the field early Sunday morning and formed line and stacked knapsacks, at the left of the Eighteenth Wisconsin in Locust Grove, just as Chalmers appeared in front and moved to the attack. Failing to obtain ammunition, Colonel Oliver ordered his men to fix bayonets, as if to charge the approaching Confederates, but reconsidered and about-faced his men and returned to the Landing, where he obtained ammunition and again joined the fighting line at some place not now determined. On Monday morning the regiment joined Rousseau's Brigade of the Army of the Ohio and fought with conspicuous gallantry all day.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin arrived upon the field Sunday night, and on Monday joined Smith's Brigade of the Army of the Ohio and served with it all day. It assisted in the capture of a battery, one gun of which was awarded to this regiment and sent to the State of Wisconsin.

Silfversparre's Battery (H), First Illinois, arrived upon the field Sunday, April 6. Its guns were four twenty-pounder Parrotts. Horses had not been supplied. The men got the guns up the bank and placed them in battery in front of the Log House, where they were engaged Sunday evening.

Bouton's Battery (I), First Illinois, arrived at Pittsburg Sunday morning fully equipped, but without drill, and with horses that had never been harnessed to a gun. The battery was taken ashore and reported to Sherman, and rendered good service in repelling the last attack upon his line at 4.30 P.M. It remained with Sherman on Monday all day, and received special mention by Colonel Gibson, of the Army of the Ohio.

Siege Guns.—Battery B, Second Illinois. The guns belonging to this battery were, under the direction of Colonel Webster, gotten ashore Sunday afternoon and placed in position one-fourth of a mile west of the Log House, where they formed a rallying point for all troops coming back from the front.

Powell's Battery (F), Second Illinois, was encamped near the Landing awaiting an assignment which Captain Powell understood would place him in McClernand's Division. After waiting some time on Sunday morning for orders, Powell attempted to take his battery to McClernand. He moved out along the Corinth road, passing through Sweeny's troops at east side of Duncan field and arriving near the Duncan House, after Hare's Brigade had fallen back, found himself, suddenly, in close proximity to the Confederate line of battle. In retiring one gun was upset and left just behind the Duncan field. With five guns Powell reported to W. H. L. Wallace near the left of his line, where he was engaged until about 5 o'clock, when Captain Powell was wounded and his battery retired to its camp, where it was engaged at 6 P.M. in the final action of Sunday.

Margraf's Eighth Ohio Battery arrived at the Landing the last of March. By an order issued April 2d it had been assigned to the Third Division, but had not reported to that division. The only official report of its action is given in the report of the First Minnesota, which says that the "Eighth Ohio was on its left in the action of 6 P.M., Sunday, at the mouth of Dill Branch."

ARMY OF THE OHIO

Soon after the consolidation of the Departments of the Ohio and Missouri, General Halleck ordered General Buell to move his army from Nashville to Savannah, Tennessee, and form a junction with the Army of the Tennessee. Upon General Buell's suggestion to march his army across the country rather than transfer it by boats, it was so ordered, and General Buell, with the advance of his army, reached Savannah, Tennessee, April 5, 1862. Early

Sunday, April 6th, General Grant informed General Buell by note[1] of the situation at Shiloh and ordered General Nelson[2] to march his division up the east side of the Tennessee to a point opposite Pittsburg Landing, where boats would be found to ferry him across the river. General Buell and staff reached Pittsburg Landing by boat between 2 and 3 o'clock. Ammen's Brigade, the advance of Nelson's Division, arrived upon the field at about 5.30 P.M., a part of it engaging in the repulse of the Confederates in the last attack of Sunday. During the night the remainder of Nelson's Division and Crittenden's Division arrived on the field, and early Monday morning two Brigades of McCook's Division reached the Landing.

In the action of the 7th the Army of the Ohio occupied the left of the Union line, extending in a semicircle from the Tennessee River, south of Dill Branch, to north side of the Corinth road one mile from the Landing, Nelson's Division on the left, Crittenden in the center, McCook on the right. "The enemy on a line slightly oblique to ours and beyond open fields with a battery in front of Nelson's left, a battery in front of Crittenden's left, a battery in front of Crittenden's right and McCook's left and another battery in front of McCook's right. A short distance to the rear of the enemy's left were the encampments of McClernand's and Sherman's Divisions, which the enemy held. While troops were getting into position, Mendenhall's Battery engaged the enemy's second battery with some effect. Bartlett's Battery engaged the enemy's third battery."[3]

The divisions of the Army of the Ohio moved forward, preserving their relative positions in line, and became engaged about 8 A.M. They advanced slowly until about 2 P.M., when Wood's Division arrived just as the final retreat of the Confederates began. In the forward movement McCook's Division kept the main Corinth road, Crittenden's Division about the direction of the Eastern Corinth road. This separated these divisions so that at about 11 A.M. Veatch and Tuttle, from the Army of the Tennessee, were moved into the interval between McCook and Crittenden and became engaged in the Review field. At 4 P.M. the Confederates had retired from the field, and the Army of the Ohio bivouacked on a line extending from Stuart's camps through Prentiss's camps to near Shiloh Church.

---

[1] 109 War Records, 232.

[2] 11 War Records, 95.

[3] General Buell's report.

Terrill's Battery (H), Fifth United States, belonging to McCook's Division, was detached for service with Nelson and was in action on Hamburg road and at the Peach Orchard.

SECOND DIVISION

(McCook's.)

The advance of this division, Rousseau's Brigade, reached Pittsburg Landing Monday morning, April 7, 1862, and took its place in line of battle at 8 A.M. on Crittenden's right. Kirk's Brigade formed in rear of Rousseau. These brigades were joined by Gibson's about noon. The advance of the division was along the Corinth road to the Water Oaks Pond, where it was engaged at noon. Its last engagement was at Sherman's headquarters, from which point the Confederates retired from the field.

Terrill's Battery, belonging to this division, was engaged on Nelson's left until 2 P.M., when it moved toward the right and engaged a battery in McCook's front.

Fourth Brigade

(Rousseau's.)

This brigade formed in line of battle on Crittenden's right at 8 A.M., April 7, 1862, in front of the camp of the Third Iowa, in the following order: Sixth Indiana on the left, First Ohio in the center, First Battalions of Nineteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth United States Infantry on the right, and the Fifth Kentucky in reserve. The Fifteenth Michigan was attached temporarily to this brigade and served with it all day. At 9 A.M. the brigade advanced across Tilghman Creek and engaged Trabue's Brigade until about 11 A.M., when Trabue retired and Rousseau advanced to Woolf field, where he found a force of the enemy on its west side. His ammunition being exhausted, Rousseau retired and Kirk's Brigade took his place in the first line. As soon as ammunition was supplied Rousseau took position again in the front line and engaged the enemy until he retired from the field.

Fifth Brigade

(Kirk's.)

This brigade was in the rear of Rousseau until about noon, when it relieved that brigade and formed in front line behind the Water Oaks Pond in following order: Thirty-fourth Illinois on the left, Thirtieth Indiana in the center, and the Twenty-ninth Indiana on the right; the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania detached to the left, where it was twice charged by cavalry. Later in its advance the Seventy-seventh captured Colonel Battle, Twentieth Tennessee. The Thirty-fourth Illinois in the first advance passed directly through Water Oaks Pond. Its Commander, Major Levanway, was killed, and Colonel Kirk, commanding the brigade, was wounded. The engagement here was the last effort of the Confederates to hold their line, and closed the fighting for the day.

Sixth Brigade

(Gibson's.)

This brigade arrived upon the field about noon and joined its division at Woolf field, and was at once ordered into line on Kirk's left, where it became engaged at once. The Thirty-second Indiana was detached and is mentioned in the reports as having made a bayonet charge in front of Kirk's Brigade near the pond. It followed the retiring Confederates until ordered to return. It failed to find its division and bivouacked by itself Monday night. The other regiments of the brigade bivouacked near the camp of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

Fourth Division

(Nelson's.)

The head of this division arrived opposite to Pittsburg Landing about 5 p.m., April 6, 1862. One brigade, Ammen's, crossed the river and parts of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and Sixth Ohio were engaged in the closing action of Sunday. At 9 p.m. the entire division had crossed the Tennessee River and formed along the north side of Dill Branch, where it bivouacked Sunday night with pickets across the branch. At 5.30 A.M. on the 7th the division advanced and at 7 A.M. formed on the south side of the branch and awaited the completion of the line. At 8 A.M. it attacked the Confederates in the Peach Orchard, Mendenhall's Battery with the right and Terrill's Battery with the left. The division gained the south side of the Peach Orchard at 2 P.M., the Confederates retiring. This closed the conflict on the left. The division remained in line until night and bivouacked with its left in Stuart's camps, its right near Prentiss's headquarters.

Tenth Brigade

(Ammen's.)

This brigade, composed of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Ohio, crossed the Tennessee River at 5.30 P.M., Sunday, April 6, 1862. Eight companies of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and four companies of the Sixth Ohio were formed one-quarter of a mile in front of the Log House in support of Stone's Battery, "the left in a ravine parallel with the Tennessee River and having water in it." These companies participated in the final repulse of the Confederates Sunday night. The Twenty-fourth Ohio was sent one-half mile to the right, but did not become engaged. After the repulse of the enemy the brigade formed three hundred yards in advance on the crest of the bluffs of Dill Branch, where it bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday it formed line of battle with the Thirty-sixth Indiana on the left, the Sixth Ohio on the right, and the Twenty-fourth Ohio in reserve, and at 5.30 A.M crossed the ravine and at 8 A.M. became engaged on the extreme left of the Union line, near Tennessee River. At about 11 A.M. Ammen's advance was checked by an attempt of Confederates to turn his left. He was reinforced by the Second Iowa and another regiment and repulsed the attack. He reached Stuart's camp at about 1 P.M., but was driven back. At 2 P.M. this camp was again taken, the Confederates retiring from this part of the field.

Nineteenth Brigade

(Hazen's.)

This brigade reached the battlefield at 9 P.M., April 6, 1862, and bivouacked, on the right of the division, south of the siege-gun battery, in the following order: Ninth Indiana on the left, Sixth Kentucky on the right, and the Forty-first Ohio in reserve. The brigade advanced at 5.30 A.M., April 7th, and became engaged about 8 A.M. at Wicker field. The Ninth Indiana lost heavily at the house on the north side of the Peach Orchard. The brigade then advanced to the Wheat field, where a battery was captured and its guns spiked by the Forty-first Ohio. This advanced position was held only a few minutes, the brigade falling back somewhat disorganized to Wicker field, from which it advanced at 2 P.M. across the west side of Peach Orchard and took position near Prentiss's headquarters. It was not again engaged, and bivouacked there Monday night.

Twenty-second Brigade

(Bruce's.)

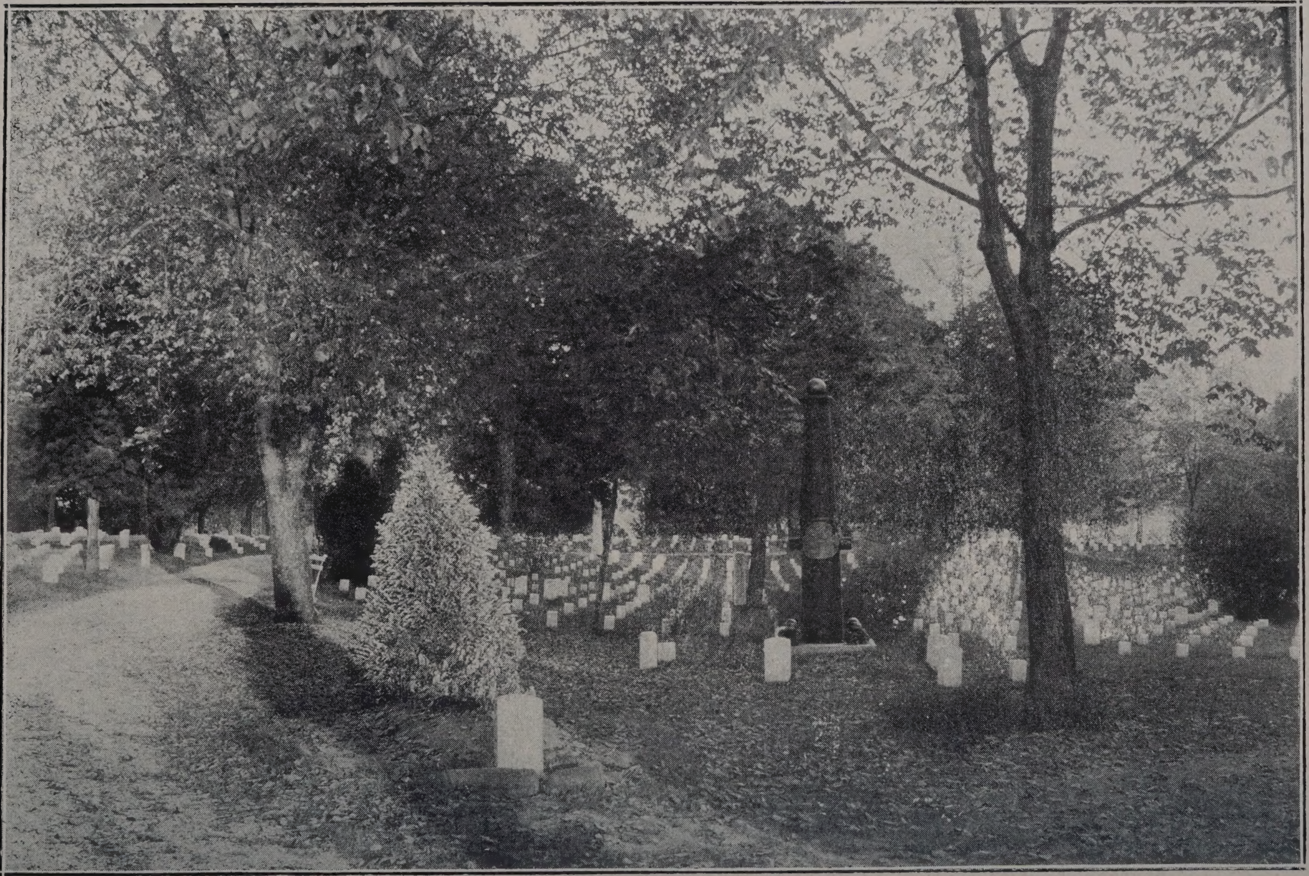
This brigade arrived at Pittsburg Landing about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, April 6, 1862. It bivouacked between the Tenth and Nineteenth Brigades, the Second Kentucky on the left, the First Kentucky on the right, and the Twentieth Kentucky in reserve.

It held the center of the division all day and was engaged in a charge across the Peach Orchard, in which a battery was captured and lost again. At 2 P.M. the enemy retired and this brigade took position on south side of Peach Orchard, where it bivouacked Monday night.

FIFTH DIVISION

(Crittenden's.)

This division, consisting of the Eleventh and Fourteenth Brigades and Mendenhall's and Bartlett's Batteries, came from Savannah on boats, arriving at Pittsburg Landing during the night of Sunday, April 6, 1862, and bivouacked along the Corinth road



NATIONAL CEMETERY, ON THE BANKS OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER AT SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

KNOWN DEAD, 1,229; UNKNOWN DEAD, 2,361; TOTAL, 3,590 in the rear of Nelson's Division. Early Monday morning it moved out and formed line in front of the camps of the Thirty-second and Forty-first Illinois, joining Nelson's right, the Fourteenth Brigade in front line, the Eleventh Brigade in reserve. At about 8 A.M. the division advanced and soon after became engaged at the position held by Prentiss and Tuttle on Sunday. Bartlett's Battery on the right, near the fork of the Eastern Corinth road, was engaged until 12 M., when it retired to the Landing for ammunition. Mendenhall's Battery was engaged on Nelson's right until after noon, when it took position in rear of the Fifth Division and was there engaged until the close of action.

The division was engaged along the Eastern Corinth road and east of Duncan field about four hours, in which time both brigades and all its regiments were repeatedly engaged. It advanced, capturing some guns; was repulsed and driven back to the road several times. At about 2 P.M. it gained and held the Hamburg and Purdy road, which ended the fighting on this part of the line. It bivouacked Monday night in front of Prentiss's camps.

Eleventh Brigade

(Boyle's.)

This brigade formed in rear of the Fourteenth Brigade at 8 A.M. Monday, April 7, 1862, near Hurlbut's headquarters, in the following order from left to right: Ninth Kentucky, Thirteenth Kentucky, Nineteenth Ohio, the Fifty-ninth Ohio in reserve. At about 10 A.M. it became engaged at the east side of Duncan field, the Nineteenth Ohio in front of Bartlett's Battery. The brigade relieved the Fourteenth Brigade and was engaged on the front line in two or three engagements and finally took position on right of the Fourteenth and held it until night. The Nineteenth Ohio was at 12 M. sent to the support of Nelson's Division and was engaged at the Peach Orchard.

Fourteenth Brigade

(Smith's.)

This brigade formed in front of the camps of the Thirty-second and Forty-first Illinois at 8 A.M. Monday, April 7, 1862, in the following order: Thirteenth Ohio on the left, Twenty-sixth Kentucky on the right, and the Eleventh Kentucky in reserve. The Fourteenth Wisconsin was attached temporarily to the brigade and placed on the right of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky. It served with the brigade all day. The brigade advanced, with its right on Eastern Corinth road, and became engaged along the sunken road, where Tuttle and Prentiss fought on Sunday. It advanced through the thick brush and assisted in the capture of a battery in the Wheat field, but was obliged to abandon it and return to old road. In the final action, about 2 P.M., it captured some guns of another battery, which were successfully held as trophies by the brigade.

SIXTH DIVISION

(Wood's.)

This division arrived upon the field about 2 P.M. It was ordered into line on Crittenden's right. When it got into position the battle was about over, and only Wagner's Brigade became engaged, and that only for a few minutes, the Fifty-seventh Indiana having four men wounded. The division bivouacked in rear of the right of Prentiss's Division camps.

HON. C. C. SCHREEDER

REPRESENTATIVE FOR VANDERBURGH COUNTY, AUTHOR OF BILL PROVIDING FOR MONUMENTS AT SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Laws, Appointment of Commission and Letting of Contract

THE Sixty-second regular session of the General Assembly of Indiana passed the following Act:

CHAPTER CLXIX.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of commissioners to locate the important positions occupied by Indiana soldiers in and during the Battle of Shiloh; select and locate places for monuments to be erected as memorials for the respective organizations of Indiana soldiers who fought there; to procure and supervise the erection of such monuments upon the Shiloh National Military Park; to provide for the dedication of the same; to perform all other duties naturally incident and pertaining to such work; to make an appropriation therefor, and declaring an emergency.

[H. 329. APPROVED MARCH 11, 1901.]

WHEREAS, Under the acts of Congress approved December 4, 1894, establishing the Shiloh National Military Park, the government has purchased about three thousand (3,000) acres of the Shiloh Battlefield, embracing most of the heavy fighting ground; and

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee has ceded to the United States jurisdiction over said battlefield; and

WHEREAS, The said acts of Congress leave it to the States to erect monuments to regiments and batteries within said park at points where said organizations were respectively engaged in battle; and

WHEREAS, The said National Park, with its graded avenues between battle lines and its handsome monuments commemorative of American valor, will, when completed, be of national interest; and

WHEREAS, The State of Indiana had on said battlefield and in action in said battle nineteen (19) regiments of infantry and two (2) batteries of artillery; and

Whereas, The Legislatures of all the States, except the State of Indiana, had heretofore appointed commissions and made appropriations for the erection of monuments to the different regiments of said States; and

Whereas, Immediate action should be taken looking to the erection of monuments as contemplated by the act; now, therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the Governor of said State be and is hereby empowered to appoint a commission consisting of seven (7) citizens of the State of Indiana, at least six of said commissioners shall have served as soldiers and were present and engaged in the Battle of Shiloh, to locate and mark the historically important positions held and occupied by the respective regiments or batteries during the battle, to locate proper sites for monuments, contract for the construction and erection of the same in accordance with the plans and under the supervision of the Shiloh National Park Commission, and to cause the same, with necessary attendant expenses, to be paid for in compliance with the hereinafter provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That of the officers of said commission shall be a president, elected by the commission, and such other officers as the commission may deem necessary.

Sec. 3. The commission shall at all times be subject to the direction and control of the Governor, to whom the commission must report as often as required, and who shall have absolute power of removal and of appointment so long as the commission shall continue in service.

Sec. 4. Generally, said commission shall serve without pay, other than actual expenses necessary to the discharge of their duties, but nothing in this act shall prevent the commission from employing one or more of their members when desirable to perform service for which they may lawfully contract: *Provided, however,* That one of their number can only be employed by contract in writing, with the consent and approval of the Governor endorsed thereon.

Sec. 5. All contracts for designs or for monuments and the erection of the same shall be in writing in duplicate, in the name of the State, signed by the contractor and by the president of the commission for the State, and approved by the Governor, one copy of which shall be deposited with the Governor.

Sec. 6. Payments shall be made upon contract of the commission, and for their necessary expenses, upon statement in writing, approved by the Governor, and which shall be deposited with the Auditor of the State, who shall draw his warrant upon the treasury of the State for the amount of the same, in favor of the person entitled thereto, which shall be paid by the State Treasury out of the fund hereinafter appropriated for that purpose, and payments shall not be made except upon such statement, which must be signed by the president, or some one designated by him.

Sec. 7. That there is hereby appropriated out of any fund in the State Treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of this act, the sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, to be expended in the following manner: In the erection of monuments for nineteen (19) regiments of infantry, two (2) batteries of artillery, at the cost of not to exceed one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, for the sum of twenty-one thousand ($21,000) dollars; for the expenses of the commission as traveling expenses and for the expenses of the Governor, and of the participation of the State in the dedication ceremonies of said monuments at a date to be hereafter agreed upon, clerk hire, labor employ, office rent and other necessary expenses, and included in this is any expense for the purpose for which this commission is created, for services which are valuable to the commission, the sum of four thousand ($4,000) dollars: *Provided*, That no more than fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars of the above appropriations shall be paid during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1901, and that the residue of said appropriation shall be paid during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1902: *And provided*, That should there remain a balance of said appropriation, after the erection of the monuments as above provided for, such balance, not exceeding four thousand ($4,000) dollars, is hereby appropriated for markers for the different historical points occupied by the respective regiments and batteries during the progress of the battle, where monuments can not be erected, and other than those provided by the government: *And provided,* That no part of the sums herein appropriated shall be used as expenses for the ceremonies of the dedication of said military park.

Sec. 8. The work of the commission must proceed with diligence and promptness, and wherever practicable the representative of the different regiments and batteries may be consulted as to their wishes in regard to designs and sites of the [monuments, and their] wishes shall control where no delay is occasioned thereby.

Sec. 9. The maximum limit for each monument for each organization may be increased by contribution by persons who desire to make such, and the commission shall use such contribution in conjunction with the provision by the State in the erection of the monument, which shall be selected by those especially interested, but in all instances the contribution must be in the hands of the commission before the design is selected; otherwise the proposed contribution shall not be considered.

Sec. 10. When the work of the commission is done, or in the judgment of the Government it is no longer proper or expedient to continue it, it shall be discontinued by order of the Governor, whereon all contracts must be at once closed out and a complete report made to the Governor, all debts paid and any balance remaining unexpended shall at once be returned to the general revenue fund of the State.

Sec. 11. Whereas, no appropriation has ever been made and no commission has ever been appointed to represent the State of Indiana in the preparation of the Shiloh Park, contemplated by the act of Congress of December 4, 1894, it is hereby declared that the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

In compliance with the above law, Governor Winfield T. Durbin appointed the following ex-soldiers to constitute the Indiana Shiloh Battlefield Commission, to wit:

Lieutenant Thomas B. Wood, Eleventh Indiana	Franklin
G. E. Gardiner, Thirtieth Indiana	Bluffton
Captain Edwin Nicar, Fifteenth Indiana	South Bend
Major John F. Wildman, Third Cavalry	Muncie
Lieut. Colonel J. S. Wright, Twenty-fifth Indiana	Rockport
Benjamin M. Hutchins, Sixth Indiana	Columbus
Lieutenant Nicholas Ensley, Forty-fourth Indiana	Indianapolis

Pursuant to notice from Governor Durbin, the Commissioners met in his office for the purpose of organization on May 31, 1901. The Commission organized by selecting Thomas B. Wood President and Edwin Nicar Secretary and Treasurer.

Thereupon the members of the Commission called upon the Governor in person for the purpose of talking over with him matters of importance relating to the National Park and to thank him for the honor conferred upon them by being selected members of the Commission.

At a meeting of the Commission held at the Capitol on December 2, 1901, a committee of three members was appointed to determine the kind of stone to be used in the monuments, to select the designs, and to make contracts with responsible firms to build and erect said monuments and to attend to all other duties necessary to the completion of same.

The designs of monuments, samples of stone, together with specifications of the following named parties, were submitted and carefully considered:

Hughes Granite and Marble Company	Clyde, Ohio
Muldoon Monument Company	Louisville, Kentucky
John A. Rowe & Company	Bedford, Indiana
McDonald & Sons	Buffalo, New York
John Walsh	Montgomery, Indiana
Caldwell & Drake	Columbus, Indiana
Sidney Speed	Crawfordsville, Indiana
A. M. Connett	Evansville, Indiana
Harry M. Scarce	Noblesville, Indiana
Rudolph Schwarz	Indianapolis, Indiana

December 28, 1901, the Commission met at the State House, and after careful consideration unanimously agreed to adopt the best buff Bedford oölitic stone to be used in the monuments, the same to be free from all defects and to be quarried out of the second and third ledges in the best Bedford quarries. The designs furnished by the several bidders were then carefully examined, and those furnished by the Muldoon Monument Company, of Louisville, Kentucky (John R. Lowe, of Indianapolis, designer), were unanimously selected and adopted.

Copies of the designs, with samples of the stone adopted by the Commission to be used in the erection of the monuments, were forwarded to Colonel Cornelius Cadle, President of the National Shiloh Military Park Commission, and to the Secretary of War. The designs were returned indorsed:

"Approved; the quotation marks following the number of the Regiment to be removed.
E. Root,
"Secretary of War."

Contract was now entered into with the Muldoon Monument Company of Louisville, Kentucky, to build and construct, upon foundations prepared and provided therefor by the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, nineteen monuments for Infantry and two monuments for Artillery (consideration, $21,000), in accordance with plans and specifications, said monuments to be completed on or before the 30th of September, 1902.

CONTRACT OF MULDOON MONUMENT COMPANY WITH STATE OF INDIANA TO ERECT MONUMENTS ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF SHILOH

This agreement, made in triplicate, and entered into this 1st day of February, A. D. 1902, by and between the Muldoon Monument Company of Louisville, Kentucky, located at No. 322 West Green street, in the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, party of the first part, and the State of Indiana, by its Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State to erect monuments on the Battlefield of Shiloh for the

State of Indiana, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to locate the important positions occupied by Indiana soldiers in and during the Battle of Shiloh," etc., approved March 11, 1901, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, That said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-one thousand ($21,000) dollars, to be paid at the time hereinafter particularly specified, hereby contracts, bargains and agrees with said party of the second part to hire, furnish and perform all the labor, and order, buy, pay for and provide all materials of every kind and nature requisite and necessary for the erection, construction and completion, at such points in the Shiloh National Military Park, located at Pittsburg Landing, in the State of Tennessee, as should be designated by the second party, and to build and construct, upon foundations prepared and provided therefor by the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, nineteen (19) monuments for Infantry regiments and two (2) monuments for Artillery companies of Indiana Volunteers that participated in the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, in strict accordance with the designs, drawings, plans and specifications therefor heretofore prepared by the Muldoon Monument Company, and as accepted by the second party and approved by the Shiloh National Military Park Commission and by the Secretary of War, which designs, drawings, plans and specifications are hereby made a part of this contract to all intents and purposes as though the same were fully and wholly incorporated herein, said plans, specifications and drawings to be strictly and literally followed: *Provided, however,* That in case of conflict between the terms of this contract and the terms of the specifications, the language of this contract shall in every event control, any provision in the specifications to the contrary notwithstanding; but if during the progress of the work of construction it should be found that the architect and designer, by omission or oversight, or through carelessness or other cause, had failed to properly specify in said designs, plans, specifications and drawings, labor and material, or either, necessary to make the monuments enduring, complete and artistic structures, the first party shall furnish the necessary labor and material, or either, to properly complete the same, without additional compensation, it being expressly understood and agreed that the contract price above named shall cover the cost of the complete and perfect structures without extra charge of any kind or character; and the said first party does hereby contract and agree that all stone used in the construction of said monument shall be out of the best buff Bedford, Indiana, oölitic limestone, to be free from rust stains, seams or any defects of any kind, and to be quarried out of what is known as the second or third ledges in the best Bedford oölitic limestone quarries, and in all other character and quality as specified in said specifications, and none other shall be used; and that all inscriptions adopted by the second party, and approved by the National Commission and the Secretary of War, shall conform to good taste and artistic effect, whether the same shall be shown upon the designs and drawings as adopted and approved or not, in order to secure the faithful performance of this contract in every particular.

The first party agrees within thirty (30) days of the execution of this contract to file in the office of the Auditor of the State of Indiana, the bond of some surety company authorized to do business in the State of Indiana, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, the conditions to be of a character to secure the State of Indiana against possible loss and damage from a failure to perform and carry out this contract on the part of the first party.

The party of the first part hereby further agrees to construct, erect and complete said monuments in all respects as herein provided, and to the entire satisfaction of the party of the second part in every particular ready for delivery, and to tender the same to the second party for acceptance on or before the 1st day of September, 1902, to the end that proper dedicatory services may be held in October or November, 1902, and the completed structures turned over to the Shiloh National Military Park Commission; and time is expressly made of the essence of the contract; and said party of the first part assumes all consequent liabilities that may arise from a failure to perform his contract at the time specified in this contract.

Upon the completion of the monuments in accordance with the requirements of this contract to the entire satisfaction of the second party in every particular and the acceptance thereof by the second party and the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, and the delivery to them, free and clear of any and all liens and claims whatever, the second party shall pay to the party of the first part the sum above named, as follows:

Ten thousand dollars when the stone for the monuments shall have been completely cut and dressed and furnished on board cars at Louisville, Kentucky, for shipment to Pittsburg Landing, and the balance when the monuments shall have been erected, completed and accepted.

It being agreed that inasmuch as the appropriation for the erection of these monuments is not available after October 31, 1902, but if not drawn upon that date must be covered into the State treasury, that in case the party of the first part shall not have completed said monuments as herein provided to the acceptance of the said second party and shall have been accepted by said party, no compensation shall thereafter be paid to the party of the first part, and the party of the first part shall not make any claim whatever against the State of Indiana or against any representative of the State, or against any member of the Commission for any compensation by virtue of such uncompleted work.

It is further expressly agreed and provided that in case said monuments or any part or parts of them or of any of them shall not be completed and approved by the party of the second part, that party shall give notice of the fact to the party of the first part, and require the party of the first part to rebuild the monuments or the part or parts thereof not accepted by the party of the second part within a reasonable time to be fixed by the party of the second part; and in case the party of the first part shall not comply with said requirements, the said party of the second part shall have the right to rescind this contract, and in the event of such rescission, the party of the first part shall remove such monument or monuments or any work which may have been done thereon immediately, and in case said monument or monuments or work done thereon shall not be removed when required as aforesaid, the party of the second part may remove the same at the expense of the party of the first part; and the party of the first part does hereby contract and agree to pay all damages and expenses which may result to the second party on account of the failure of the first party to complete said contract in accordance with the terms and conditions of this agreement.

In the erection and construction of these monuments, the rules and regulations of the Shiloh National Military Park Commission must be carefully observed and obeyed.

In erecting the monuments as hereinbefore provided for, the bottom of each and every stone in each monument shall be cut level so as to rest directly upon the stone beneath without bolstering.

The second party reserves the right to employ an inspector to watch the work of construction while the monuments are in progress of erection, should such party see fit so to do, and the first party agrees to afford such inspector every assistance in the performance of the duties that he may require; but whether or not the second party is so represented during the construction of the monuments, the contractor shall not be released from a strict performance of his contract, nor shall the second party be prevented from taking advantage of his failure or omission to comply with this contract.

It is further agreed that each triplicate copy of this agreement shall be considered as an original, and that one such copy shall be delivered to the party of the first part, and one retained by the party of the second part, and the third deposited with the Governor of the State of Indiana, and that copies of the specifications and drawings shall be furnished to each of said parties and to said Governor.

In witness whereof, The parties hereto have hereunto caused these presents to be executed in triplicate, by the signature of John R. Lowe, duly authorized thereto by the party of the first part, and by the signature of Thomas B. Wood, President of the said Commission, and the approval of Winfield T. Durbin, Governor, on the part and behalf of the party of the second part, this first day of February, 1902.

MULDOON MONUMENT CO.,
By John R. Lowe, Attorney in fact.
Thos. B. Wood, President.

Approved:
Winfield T. Durbin,
Governor of Indiana.

LEGISLATION CONCERNING MONUMENTS

The following law, reappropriating the amount of former appropriation merged back into the general fund of the State, and an additional appropriation for the completion of the work of the Commission and for the erection of a monument to the (Second Cavalry) Forty-first Indiana Regiment, became a law February 28, 1903:

Chapter XLII.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners to locate the important positions occupied by Indiana soldiers in and during the battle of Shiloh; select and locate places for monuments to be erected as memorials for the respective organizations of Indiana soldiers who fought there; to procure and supervise the erection of such monuments upon the Shiloh National Military Park; to provide for the dedication of the same; to perform all other duties naturally incident and pertaining to such work; to make an appropriation therefor, and declaring an emergency," approved March 11, 1901; reappropriating the unexpended balance of moneys appropriated by the provisions of said act, making an additional appropriation therefor, and declaring an emergency.

[H. 124. Law without Governor's signature, February 28, 1903.]

Whereas, By the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 11, 1901, the Governor of the State of Indiana was empowered to appoint a commission consisting of seven citizens of the State of Indiana, at least six of whom should have served as soldiers and were present and engaged in the battle of Shiloh, to locate and mark the historically important positions held and occupied by the respective regiments or batteries during said battle, to locate proper sites for monuments, contract for the construction and erection of the same, in accordance with the plans and under the supervision of the Shiloh National Park Commission, to be paid for in compliance with the provisions of said act; and

WHEREAS, By the same act the sum of $25,000 was appropriated, to be expended under the direction of said commission in carrying into effect the object for which said commission was created; and

WHEREAS, A commission appointed by the Governor of the State, in accordance with the provisions of said act, has contracted for and caused the erection of monuments in accordance with the provisions of said act, and has incurred a large amount of necessary expense in connection with said work; and

WHEREAS, Prosecution of said work was unavoidably delayed by reason of the fact that material for the erection of said monuments had to be transported to the battlefield by water, via the Tennessee River, and the low stage of water in said river during the season of 1902 prevented such transportation until too late to permit the completion of said work before the time when the moneys thus appropriated had to be turned back into the State Treasury; and

WHEREAS, The said battlefield is not located on the line of any railroad, and the distance from railroads has greatly hindered and delayed the work of said commission and increased the necessary expenses incident to said work; and

WHEREAS, There still remains unexpended of said moneys thus appropriated the sum of $22,929,68, which said sum has been turned back into the State treasury; and

WHEREAS, It will require the expenditure of all of said moneys thus unexpended to discharge the obligation of the State and comply with the contracts duly made for the erection of said monuments, and will also require the additional sum of $1,500 to defray additional necessary expenses incident to the proper completion of said work and the dedication of said monuments; now, therefore:

Legislation Concerning Monuments

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State treasury, to the credit of the general funds of the State, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $24,429.68, the same being the unexpended balance of the appropriation heretofore made, and the additional sum of $1,500, the same to be expended by the Shiloh Park Commission in completion of the unfinished work of said commission in defraying the expenses of the dedication of said monuments and in the preparation and publication of a report of the work of said commission, including appropriate historical sketches, cuts and illustrations.

Sec. 2. That there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated the additional sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be used by said commission in procuring and erecting on said battlefield of Shiloh a monument to the Forty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, also known as the Second Indiana Cavalry, in doing which and paying for which said commission shall be governed by the provisions of said act, to which this is supplemental and amendatory.

Sec. 3. An emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, and the same shall therefore take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Indiana Shiloh Park Commission, on board the steamer Savannah, Tennessee River, April 6, 1903, resolved that in the matter of the erection of a monument to the Second Indiana Cavalry (Forty-first Regiment) on the Battlefield of Shiloh, as provided by an act of the last session of the Indiana Legislature, that the offer of the Muldoon Monument Company of Louisville, Kentucky, to furnish and complete a monument of the same material and design as the Indiana monuments now in place on said battlefield, the Cavalry arm of the service to be represented, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1,250) be and the same is hereby adopted.

All Indiana monuments are of equal size—base 8 feet 2 inches square, height 16 feet 6 inches, weight 27,000 pounds each—requiring a separate car for each monument in transport to the Shiloh National Park.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE INDIANA SHILOH BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION

To the Governor of Indiana:

I have the honor to submit herewith my final report showing the receipts and disbursements of the Indiana Shiloh Battlefield Commission from its organization to the date hereof:

Receipts.

To amount appropriated by General Assembly, 1901	$25,000 00	
To amount appropriated by General Assembly, 1903	3,000 00	
Total appropriation		$28,000 00

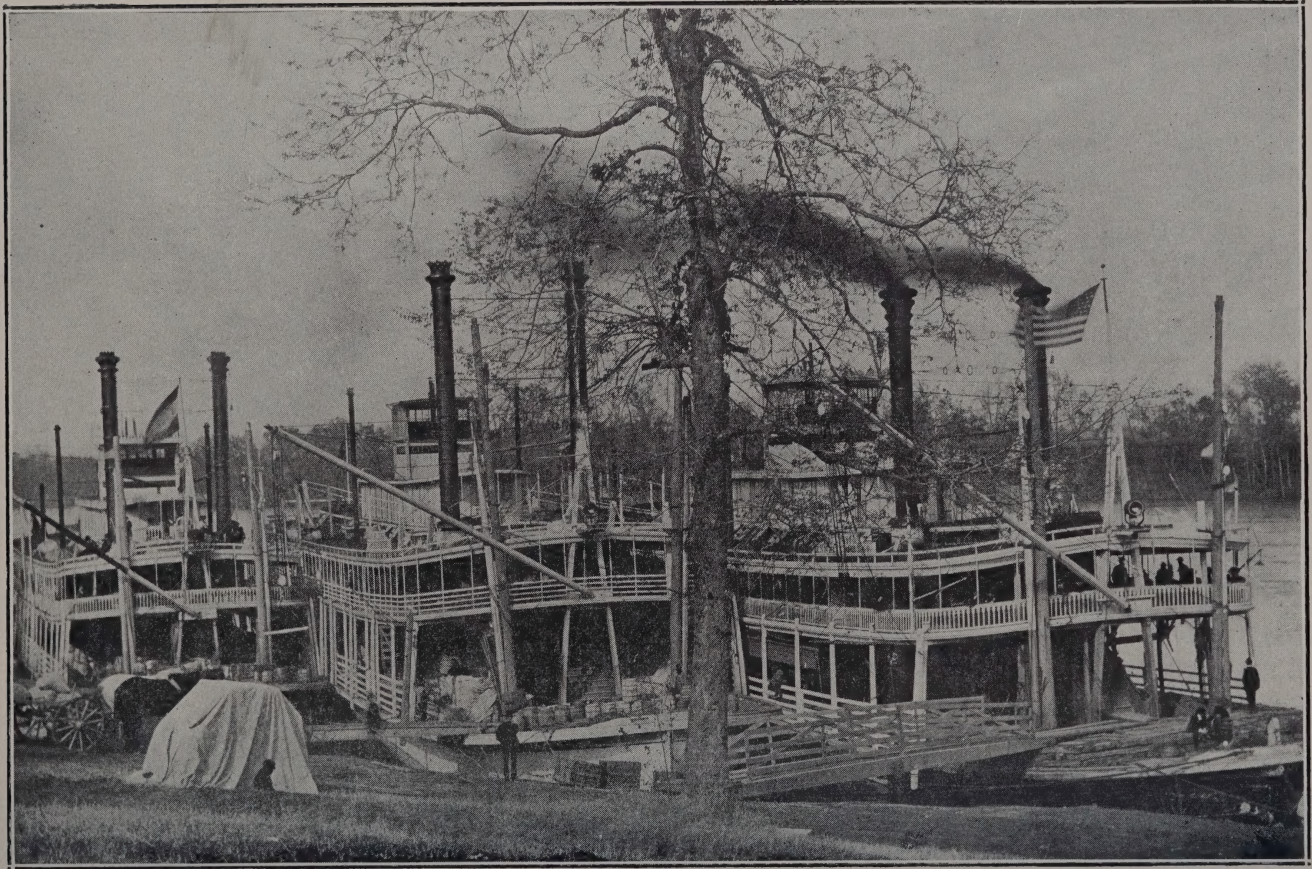
Disbursements.

By amount paid the Muldoon Monument Company, Louisville, Kentucky, for twenty-one monuments	$21,000 00	
By amount paid the Muldoon Monument Company, Louisville, Kentucky, for one monument (Second Cavalry)	1,250 00	
By sundry expenses of Commission	2,726 13	
By amount paid H. C. Bauer Engraving Company for numerous cuts	169 05	
By amount estimated to be paid W. B. Burford for printing and binding 3,000 copies of report	1,500 00	
By amount of postage and expressage	200 00	
By amount paid Baker & Thornton for maps, 3,000 each day	275 00	
By amount paid John W. Coons, compiling report, etc.	500 00	
Total disbursements		$27,620 18
Balance of appropriation unexpended		$379 82

INDIANAPOLIS, OCT. 24, 1904.

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Indiana Shiloh Battlefield Commission is correct. All vouchers upon which warrants were issued by the Auditor of State were duly approved according to law and are on file in the office of said Auditor of State.

THOMAS B. WOOD,
President Indiana Shiloh Battlefield Commission.



FLEET OF FIVE STEAMBOATS ANCHORED AT THE SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK LANDING, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1903

UPON WHICH THE INDIANA EXCURSIONISTS TO THE DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTS ARRIVED

Dedication of Monuments

PROGRAM

For the Dedication of the Indiana Monuments upon Shiloh National Military Park, April 6 and 7, 1903, the Forty-first Anniversary of the Great Battle

Meeting called to order at 10 A.M. by Captain Thomas B. Wood, President of the Indiana Shiloh National Park Commission.

Prayer—By Rev. H. J. Norris, Pastor First M. E. Church, Winchester, Indiana.

Chairman—Major General Lewis Wallace, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Quartette—"The Vacant Chair," by the Mershon Family, of Marion, Indiana, assisted by Charles Craumer.

Poem—By James Whitcomb Riley, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Drum Solo—"A reproduction of the Battle of Shiloh," on two drums, by Captain W. A. Mershon, the original Drummer Boy of Shiloh, member of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Presentation of Monuments to Hon. Winfield T. Durbin, Governor of Indiana, by Colonel James S. Wright of the Indiana Shiloh National Park Commission.

Acceptance of Monuments and presenting them to the United States Government, by Hon. Winfield T. Durbin, Governor of Indiana.

Song—"America."

Monuments Received from the Governor of Indiana by Hon. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, on behalf of the Secretary of War and the United States Government.

Address—By Colonel Josiah Patterson, of Memphis, Tennessee, representing the Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

Song—"The Red, White and Blue."

Address—By Hon. James B. Frazier, Governor of Tennessee, representing the State of Tennessee and her Union and Confederate dead.

Song—"The Star Spangled Banner."

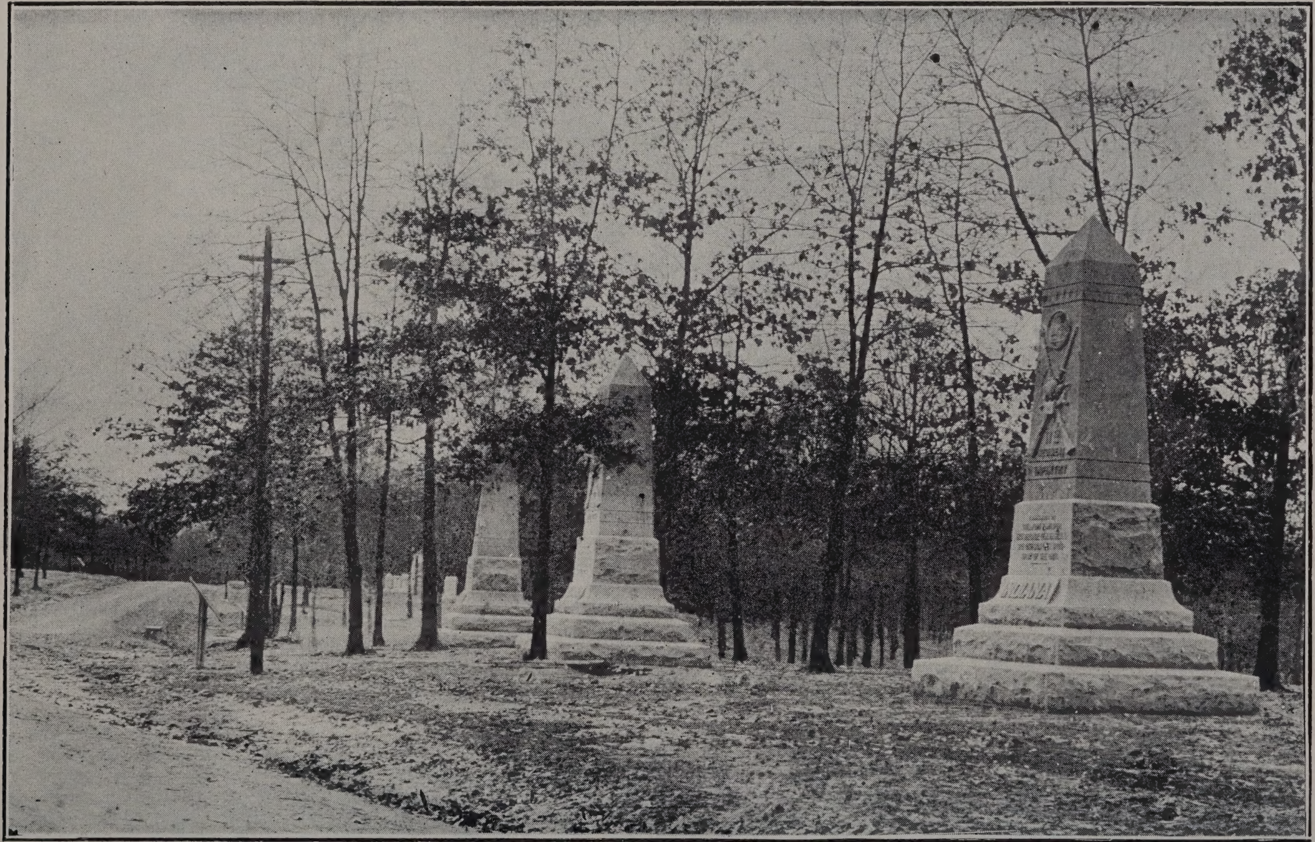
Oration—By Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, United States Senator from Indiana, representing Indiana, the Indiana Shiloh National Park Commission, and Indiana's Union Soldiers.

PRAYER BY REV. H. J. NORRIS

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we come to Thee in the name of Thy only Son our Savior, who declared "That men ought always to pray and not to faint." We come to Thee because Thou art the only true and allwise God, who inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy and in whose hands are the destinies of men and nations. We come with glad hearts and joyful spirits, with prayer and praise and thanksgiving, for the manifold mercies and blessings lavished upon us as individuals, as communities, and as a nation. We are assembled here under unusual, peculiar, yet the most auspicious circumstances.

Solemnly our feet tread the streets of this silent city whose denizens are immortal. To us, this holy ground, a sacred spot, and forever will be a hallowed place, because baptized with the precious blood of thousands of America's brave and patriotic sons—men who dared to die standing by their convictions. Hence, we have come here to unveil these marble shafts as memorials to our noble and illustrious dead. And while their names and deeds are chiseled in enduring marble and bronze and iron, their memories are enshrined in the heart of every American citizen and will continue to live on while history endures. Their names will yet thrill the coming ages as they are spoken by the tongues of the eloquent and their heroic deeds chanted by immortal minstrels. We, therefore, pray Thy blessing upon all the services and exercises of this occasion.

Save us from any and all untoward circumstances which would mar the peace and unity which now prevail. We thank Thee for the peace and good will which now obtain within our borders,



SCENE IN SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

VIEW OF PARK DRIVEWAYS—TABLET MARKERS—LOCATION OF THREE INDIANA MONUMENTS—WHERE THE INDIANA MONUMENTS—DEDICATION WAS HELD, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1903 which the soothing influence of forty-one years have effected. We thank Thee for the good fellowship which exists between this nation and the powers of earth. Continue Thou with us as a nation and may we as a people constantly strive to work out the high purposes of Thy will. And, O Lord God, steady us in the dizzy heights of national greatness unto which Thou hast exalted us. And while we pray for all, we would especially remember all the battle-scarred survivors of this battle, together with all the armies of this Republic. Bless every child orphanized by this conflict and every woman rendered a widow by this scene of carnage. Bless our land and nation, our chief executive and his councilors.

We pray for the absolution of all our sins, and when the conflict of life is over and we have served thy righteous will, may we all join in ascribing unto God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost all praise and honor and dominion forever and forever. Amen.

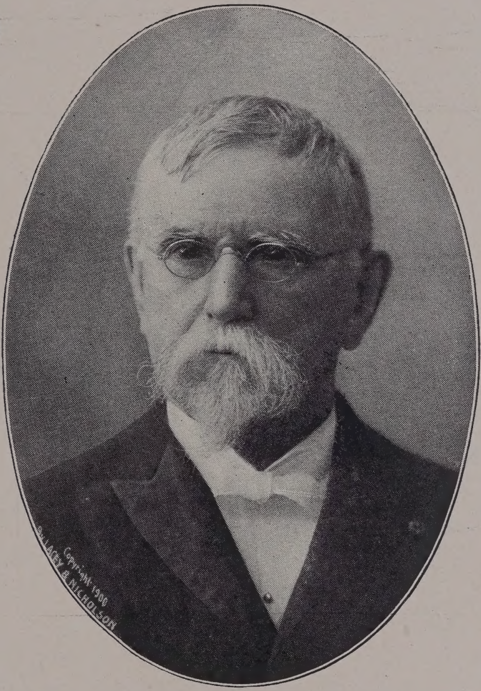
GENERAL WALLACE'S ORATION

General Lew Wallace then delivered the following oration:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has pleased Providence to suffer it to come about that of the soldiers representing Indiana at the Battle of Shiloh I should be the first in rank, if not in years. The fact, as I see it, makes them all my brethren, and me their comrade. And I recognize myself in many ways bounden to them in duty arising out of the fact—a duty which I shall proceed to perform now lest the opportunity to do so never come again.

To strangers in attendance it is proper for me to say in the beginning that it has pleased the lawmakers of Indiana to honor the memory of the soldiers of the State—those living and those dead—who here did battle that the Nation might live. To every regiment and every battery engaged they have accordingly set up a separate monument on a spot selected because on that spot each fought its best fight, winning or losing. And the object of assemblage now is to dedicate those monuments, Governor Durbin officiating.



MAJOR GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE

COMMANDING THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, IN THE BATTLE OF SHILOH, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1862. DURING THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE GENERAL WALLACE HAD COMMAND OF THE RIGHT WING OF THE UNION ARMY AND SUCCESSFULLY KEPT TURNING THE ENEMY'S LEFT DURING THE DAY'S BATTLE; WAS ON THE ADVANCE LINE WHEN THE BATTLE CLOSED, HALTING ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF SHILOH BRANCH.

Are the men deserving the honor? Monuments, you all know, are as a rule limited to the greatly successful; while some of these, it is said, were not of them. Let us, in the first place, single out distinctly the regiments to which the criticism has been applied, and then try the justice of the critics.

By the record it appears Indiana had present on the field a detachment of the Second Cavalry, two batteries, the Sixth and Ninth, and nineteen regiments of infantry, of which latter thirteen belonged to General Buell's Army of the Ohio, and six to the Army of the Tennessee, General Grant commanding.

Now, as General Buell's army had no share in the misfortunes that befell in course of the first day of the battle, his regiments may be omitted from the argument; that is, having been greatly successful in the second day, their entitlement to their monuments is absolutely unclouded. In other words, no one has ever presumed to smirch them or their Commander with the spray of bitter aloes—to which all unjust remark bears the nearest likeness.

The Eleventh, the Twenty-third, and the Twenty-fourth Indiana were of the Third Division of the Army of the Tennessee. The Thirty-first, the Twenty-fifth and Forty-fourth belonged to Hurlbut's Fourth Division; and of the six but three—the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first and Forty-fourth—had part in the first day's action. And touching the Thirty-first and Forty-fourth one circumstance must stand to their credit of itself more than enough to silence detraction—a circumstance to live in history, and be repeated long after the good Indiana stone of their monuments has crumbled to dust. They helped hold the Hornets' Nest, against which the best chivarly of the South, led by paladins like Hindman, Gibson, A. P. Stewart, Allen, Avegno, and Stephens, were seven times launched, and seven times repulsed. No, not repulsed, but beaten to a standstill.

After all, however, the story of the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first and Forty-fourth Indiana at Shiloh is inseparable from that of the army to which they belonged. They—the regiments and the army—stand together in honor. There can be no judgment for or against the three that does not comprehend the whole of the other.

And now I say broadly and boldly that in all the chronicles of war there is nothing of heroism superior to that made manifest on this ground forty-one years ago by the Army of the Tennessee. I am not speaking of mere courage or obstinacy of resistance; in those respects doubtless the conduct of the army under consideration has been many times equaled, but—and this is my insistance—never under circumstances so trying to the souls of men in arms—circumstances so peculiar, so deterrent, so unprecedented, and ordinarily of such overwhelming influence for the worse.

I know, my friends, that I have now wrought you up to a degree of interest not to be allayed except by a recital of the circumstances so insisted upon. I know, too, that in giving them I may subject myself to misunderstanding and attack. No matter. A man standing face to face with a duty to the many must himself be hardy enough to speak independently of the few. I will state the points.

To begin with, the Army of the Tennessee had present for duty, Sunday, April 6th, 30,660 men; while of the Confederates 49,444 marched from Corinth, and were presumably present at the attack—a difference of 18,784. The civilian may not realize the materiality of that difference, but I am confident every soldier will.

Did any of you, my friends, ever hear of an army fighting a battle without a commander? No? Well, that was the case with the Army of the Tennessee at the beginning of the first day here. The five divisions on the field had each its chief, to be sure; but none of the five chiefs was in general command. Instead of one supreme governing will, nowhere so essential as in battle, there were five officers each independent of the others. Between them things were done by request, not orders. No one of them was responsible for what the others did. I am sure you will see the enormity of the disadvantage. You will even wonder that there was any resistance made.

I may not pass this point without an explanation. To do so would be grossest injustice. General Grant, as everybody knows, was in command of the Army of the Tennessee at the time. By order of General Halleck his headquarters were at Savannah, ten miles below Pittsburg Landing. Hearing the guns, he made all haste to the scene of action, arriving there four hours after the attack began. It was then too late for him to change the day. The battle had passed beyond his control.

A strange circumstance that certainly; but what will you say to this I offer you next? The Confederate army left Corinth for Pittsburg Landing on Thursday in the afternoon. It moved in three corps—Hardee's, Bragg's, Polk's—with Breckinridge's three brigades in reserve. The intention was to attack the Army of the Tennessee Saturday morning, but it was not until late Saturday afternoon that the entire army reached its destination, and was deployed. Here now is the marvel. How was it possible to move the three great army corps into as many lines of battle, each behind the other, within two miles of Shiloh Church without making their presence known? Were there any Union pickets out? How far out could they have been? Had they no eyes, no ears? It would seem not. For at 5 o'clock Sunday morning when Hardee moved to the attack—I give you all permission to wonder while you listen—neither General Grant at Savannah, nor one of his Division Commanders on the field knew of the peril, or even suspected it.

Every soldier in the sound of my voice must remember something of the ordinary preparations for a defensive battle known to be imminent.

He knows the uses of scouting and reconnoissances, and that had they been seriously resorted to here the enemy, not two miles away, must have been uncovered.

He knows, too, all about the resorts of military engineering. Here in Sherman's front there was a ditch barely covering his right brigade, but nowhere else so much as a rifle pit.

He knows the surgeons must choose convenient places for their field hospitals; that the ordnance officers must have wagons near by with extra ammunition for the resupply of regiments and batteries; that noncombatants are put out of the way; that the trains are properly parked; that nothing in the least obstructive litters the roads serving communication between commands here or there.

It is true that on Friday Colonel Buckland and Major Ricker, returning from the front, warned General Sherman of infantry and artillery before him. Ricker told him flatly that Beauregard's army was advancing. Sherman pooh-poohed both Buckland and Ricker, and said it could not be possible. "Beauregard was not such a fool as to leave his base of operations (Corinth) and attack us in ours. It was a mere reconnoissance in force."

In a word, my friends, the records will have it that, with the two exceptions stated, no precaution was taken against surprise, or preparation of any kind made for battle. Never did an army receive an attack under so many serious disadvantages!

It is a downright pleasure now to see how the larger part of the Army of the Tennessee behaved—how magnificently they received their hunters. The advanced divisions, Sherman's and Prentiss's, where not already in line, formed under fire. The Division Commanders all rose to the occasion. Hurlbut, W. H. L. Wallace, and McClernand, seeing the need of supporting Prentiss and Sherman, did it upon their own ordering. Through the long hours of that terrible Sunday, with scant intermissions for restoring broken lines, the fight went on fiercer growing. By noon every intelligent Union man engaged had reason to believe the battle lost, and himself with it, unless the foe could be held back until Buell could come to the rescue. To that end Grant had the siege guns planted in battery on the bluff of the landing. He never thought of surrender.

Nelson, with his division, crossed the river about sundown, and it has been said he saved the Army of the Tennessee. I do not think so. It is my opinion, dispassionately given, that the chances of Confederate victory went out with the passing of the great soul of Albert Sidney Johnston. After that, my division having reached the field, what was left of the Army of the Tennessee could have taken care of itself.

All this, my friends, I would have you apply in fair proportion to the credit of the Thirty-first, Twenty-fifth, and Forty-fourth Indiana; and having, as I hope, made their titles clear, give me to speak next of the Eleventh, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Indiana.

They all belong to my division, the Third of the Army of the Tennessee; and as whatever of blame or of good report attaches to them is inseparable from the division, I prefer in my further remarks to be governed by that fact.

The division was very dear to me. I could call most of the men by their Christian names. They were all in the manhood of early youth, strong, healthy, handsome, intelligent, and of cheerful deportment. Oh, it was a sight to see the full seven thousand of them in the irresistible forward swing of the route-step marching! And what words have I to give you an idea of them what times they were making their guns talk in the loud controversy of battle!

There was no limit in reason to my confidence in their courage, which is one thing, and their capacity to do, which is another thing. At Donelson had I not seen them with the powder-fire in their faces climb the hill whose taking sealed the fate of the fort?

Of my Colonels, George F. McGinnis should be here today. Braver, better, sturdier Brigadier General never buckled a sword belt about him. Where are the rest? I walk wearily over the line along which the division passed, fighting and winning, though sometimes inch by inch, and ask myself, Where are they who on their high-stepping steeds followed close after their well-doing lines, looking for advantages in the heady fight, and seeing that none were lost? I only read their names in history and deep carven on the stones in this growing wilderness of monuments.

Charles Whittlesey, educated soldier and scientist, who left his laboratory to help save his country.

John M. Thayer, a Major General, then Governor of his State (Nebraska), and United States Senator.

Manning F. Force, lawyer of such degree that whoever writes the judicial history of Ohio must give him pages in the book.

Alvin P. Hovey, a Major General, and then Governor of Indiana.

Morgan L. Smith, also a Major General, rough, ready, a soldier in the best meaning of the word, only too careless of his life.

Charles R. Wood, another educated soldier who gained his star.

M. D. Leggett, yet another Major General. If you would learn of him, his character and the esteem in which he was held, go ask about him in Cleveland, Ohio.

I have now a question to put to you, ladies and gentlemen.

After the battle was fought, and the details published, it became of importance to gentlemen connected with it in high places to have a scapegoat; and some of you may remember that I was the unfortunate selected for the purpose.

I will not trouble you with the accusations against me. My tongue refuses to mention them. Besides that, it is unnecessary, for at last General Grant, at McGregor dying, was thoughtful and just enough in his Memoirs to exonerate me from them. This, however, is what I have to ask you: Consider the men whose names you have just heard me pronounce—Colonels and Brigade Commanders of my division. Had I been guilty of any military offense while with them marching to the assistance of comrades in distress that black Sunday; had I been laggard in the march; had I led them from the musketry and peals of cannon sounding in our ears all the day from dawn to dark, like the monotone of the ocean spending its infinite energies upon a stony beach, would these men have not seen it? Eager, anxious, sharp of discernment, keen in the discovery of mistakes or misconduct, and more than independent enough to expose them, how was it possible for me to have deceived them? And if afterward they discovered the deceit or the mistake, why did they not join in the hue and cry against me? The cloud I lay under twenty years and more blackening my life had yet its silver lining. Not one man of the division, officer or private, ever raised his voice in the controversy except in sympathy, and to defend me. Or if he did otherwise, I never heard of it.

We were at Crump's Landing, by land six miles below Pittsburg, the Sunday of the battle. The three brigades were in position, one at Crump's, where I had my headquarters; the Second at Stony Lonesome, two miles and a half out; the Third at Adamsville, five miles.

Thursday evening my scouts reported the Confederate Army in march from Corinth to Pittsburg Landing, where the Army of the Tennessee was lying. So when at dawn Sunday I heard cannonading from the south I knew a battle was in progress, and hastened to order the brigades to concentrate at Stony Lonesome, the First and Third upon the Second.

About 8.30 o'clock General Grant, passing up from Savannah, stopped by my boat at Crump's, and ordered me to hold myself in readiness to march on orders received in any direction. I told him I was ready then. He repeated his order, and went on.

I rode out to Stony Lonesome and waited, and at exactly 11.30 o'clock—mark the time—I received the expected order, directing me to march and form junction with *the right of the army.*

Now, from Stony Lonesome there were two roads to Sherman's camp, which was the right of the army; one to the left along the river by way of Pittsburg Landing, the other to the right by a road I had had corduroyed and bridged in anticipation of the emergency then upon me. If I took the first, the march would be about nine miles; while six miles only were required by the second. The point being to get to the destination in the quickest time, I took the nearest road. Every step made the noises of the battle more distinct. I never knew men more eager to get on than mine. They needed no urging.

The column had gained a number of miles, and was plainly nearing the fight, when a second messenger from General Grant overtook me with an order to come to Pittsburg Landing, where, in the language of the messenger, he "wanted me like hell."

I was then in the rear of the Confederate Army, or in other words, the whole Confederate Army was squarely between me and Pittsburg Landing. If our army there had been able to help me—it was really not able to help itself—I should have pushed on. As it was it seemed prudent to cross the country, and try the river road around the enemy's left flank; and that was what I did, halting within a half-mile of Pittsburg Landing just after nightfall, part of the division having by chain measure marched exactly eighteen miles and a quarter, fully one-third of the distance being through mud and backwater from Snake Creek, up to the axles of the gun carriages.

Eighteen and a quarter miles from Crump's, fifteen and a half from Stony Lonesome—that is the record of my gallant division. Take it, please, remember it if ever again you hear one say it took us the whole day to march the six miles from Crump's to Pittsburg Landing. Fifteen and a half miles from Stony Lonesome, starting at 11.30 in the forenoon, and by roads that would have appalled the stoutest heart but for the appeal there was in the guns of battle.

Let us now suppose the march sown with errors, an error for every step. Did not the division condone them next day?

I shall not go into details of that fight. Find them, if you please, on the monuments of the three regiments whose record I am discussing. This, however, I will say—we fired the first gun in the morning of Monday, and when the battle closed we were beyond Shiloh Run nearly, if not quite, a mile beyond the rest of the line.

With this I conclude. Thank you for the patience with which you have heard me.

The oration of General Lew Wallace was followed by a quartette, "The Vacant Chair," by the Mershon Family of Marion, Indiana, assisted by Charles Craumer.

THE NAME OF OLD GLORY

James Whitcomb Riley, of Indianapolis, delivered the following poem:

Old Glory! say, who,
By the ships and the crew,
And the long, blended ranks of the gray and the blue,
Who gave you, Old Glory, the name that you bear
With such pride everywhere
As you cast yourself free to the rapturous air
And leap out full-length, as we're wanting you to?—
Who gave you that name, with the ring of the same,
And the honor and fame so becoming to you?—
Your stripes stroked in ripples of white and of red,
With your stars at their glittering best overhead—
By day or by night
Their delightfulest light
Laughing down from their little square heaven of blue!—

The Name of Old Glory

Who gave you the name of Old Glory?—say, who—
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?

The old banner lifted, and faltering then
In vague lisps and whispers fell silent again.

Old Glory, speak out! we are asking about
How you happened to "favor" a name, so to say,
That sounds so familiar and careless and gay
As we cheer it and shout in our wild breezy way—
We—the crowd, every man of us, calling you that—
We—Tom, Dick and Harry—each swinging his hat
And hurrahing "Old Glory!" like you were our kin,
When—Lord!—we all know we're as common as sin!
And yet it just seems like you *humor* us all
And waft us your thanks, as we hail you and fall
Into line, with you over us, waving us on
Where our glorified, sanctified betters have gone.—
And this is the reason we're wanting to know—
(And we're wanting it *so!*—
Where our own fathers went we are willing to go.)—
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?—O—ho!—
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?

The old flag unfurled with a billowy thrill
For an instant, then wistfully sighed and was still.

Old Glory: the story we're wanting to hear
Is what the plain facts of your christening were,—
For your name—just to hear it,
Repeat it, and cheer it, 's a tang to the spirit
As salt as a tear;—
And seeing you fly, and the boys marching by,
There's a shout in the throat and a blur in the eye
And an aching to live for you always—or die,
If, dying, we still keep you waving on high.
And so, by our love
For you, floating above,
And the scars of all wars and the sorrows thereof,
Who gave you the name of Old Glory, and why
Are we thrilled at the name of Old Glory?

Then the old banner leaped, like a sail in the blast,
And fluttered an audible answer at last.—

And it spake, with a shake of the voice, and it said:—
By the driven snow-white and the living blood-red
Of my bars, and their heaven of stars overhead—
By the symbol conjoined of them all, skyward cast,
As I float from the steeple, or flap at the mast,

Or droop o'er the sod where the long grasses nod,—
My name is as old as the glory of God.
. . . . So I came by the name of Old Glory.

Which was followed by a drum solo, "A reproduction of the Battle of Shiloh," on two drums, by Captain A. W. Mershon, the original Drummer Boy of Shiloh, member of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry.

PRESENTATION OF MONUMENTS

Colonel James S. Wright, of the Indiana Shiloh National Park Commission, now presented the monuments to Governor Winfield T. Durbin, in the following words:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

Forty-one years ago a great army was encamped upon this field, going through the general routine of camp life, singing their camp songs, writing letters to loved ones at home and thinking of the many happy times they would have when the cruel war was over. During that great war ruin seemingly held this great country of ours in the balance. Our Government was threatened, many different industries halted to see the final outcome of the struggle and the world silently viewed the war, anxious for its result. The question that could not be settled by legislation was by that war forever dispensed with. Perhaps there was no other battle ever fought where victory was of more importance than was the Battle of Shiloh.

The Union men had advanced two hundred thirty miles from their base of supplies, and if the Confederate Army was defeated it meant the opening of the Mississippi River and the loss of the great Mississippi Valley to the Confederacy. Just at the break of day, and as the sun rose in all its beauty, and as the Southern mocking bird perched on the topmost twig of the magnolia, sending up to heaven its melodious strains, and all nature seemed to be rejoicing, the sound of musketry was heard in the distance. Then came a sight that none but soldiers who had been in battle could describe. The saddling of horses, the command of officers to fall in, the dashing of orderlies and aids to the different brigades and regiments, the distribution of ammunition and the formation of a line of battle, foretold that a great conflict was near at hand. On the enemy came. And the glitter of the bayonet, the flashing of the sabre, the moving of artillery, the roaring of musketry, told that two great armies had met in deadly conflict. And for eight consecutive hours an open field fight was waged such as had never before occurred on this continent. The battle was on. Our lines were broken and beaten back, and as the sun went down and dark came we found the Union lines formed in the rear of the line of artillery with our left resting on the river.

FIELD COVERED WITH DEAD.

The field was covered with the dead and dying, and looking over the defeated ranks of our companies and regiments the strongest hearts felt sick and faint. As I sat at the roots of that old oak tree, not to sleep, but to rest and to offer a prayer to the god of battle to spare us from another such day, the news was spread that Buell's army had commenced crossing the river and was marching to the front. General Lew Wallace had arrived with his division and had taken his position on our right. Thus closed the first day of the conflict, and in the drenching storm we spent the night. At the break of day on the morning of the 7th General Wallace opened the fight, and all along the line of battle the battle waged, if possible, fiercer than it did the day before. For hours the main line was unmoved until General Wallace moved forward, taking position after position, drove back their left flank and compelled them to retreat. Shouts of victory filled the air, and hour after hour we regained positions that were lost the day before, until the whole field had been recaptured and we were left in possession. Thus ended the second day of the great conflict, but not as did the first, for defeat was turned to victory, but many of the brave men were dead. Worse than the plague that falls upon men was the result of this battle. The dead and dying and the pitiful stories of the loved ones at home told by the wounded boys upon the field, and the bloody field, are things never to be forgotten.

Two-score years and one have passed since we struggled in that remarkable battle upon that field, and as I look into your faces, Unions and Confederates, I thank God that I have lived to see the time when we who were once enemies are now friends. Who were once proud to say that we rested under a different flag, now as brothers and together wrap the stars and stripes about us and rest in peace. Hand in hand we wander over this field, Confederates and Unions, viewing the honored graves of those who died for country's sake; relating those most interesting and never-tiresome stories of those years and '61 and '65, together with the stories of that strife in which our sons were brothers, the war with Spain. Since the close of the war the Government has been blessed with untold prosperity, North and South alike. The lines of transportation and communication are very rapidly approaching the stage of perfection; it has increased in wealth so rapidly that today it is impossible to approximate its real worth. It has grown to be the greatest of manufacturing centers and is looked upon by the entire world with admiration. It has taken charge of all the great battlefields and turned them into consecrated spots where rest the Nation's dead, and invited the States to erect monuments to the regiments that struggled on the various fields of battle.

INDIANA'S COMMISSION.

In March, 1901, Colonel C. C. Schreeder introduced a bill in the General Assembly of Indiana asking for an appropriation of $25,000 to erect upon this field twenty-one monuments, nineteen infantry and two battery, which bill authorized you, Hon. Winfield T. Durbin, Governor of Indiana, to appoint a commission to take charge of the work, and on May 3, 1901, we received our commissions. As a member of the Indiana National Park Commission, it falls upon me to present to your Excellency the monuments which have been erected by the State of Indiana upon the Battlefield of Shiloh. And in this connection it is proper to give you a brief account of the work of the commission. After having been called by your Excellency, we met and organized and elected Thomas B. Wood, of Franklin, Indiana, as our President. The first important work imposed upon this Commission was that of establishing historically important positions held and occupied by the respective Indiana regiments and batteries during this battle, to locate the proper sites for the monuments and to establish the fighting positions of these organizations during the battle. And, though forty years had passed since the forests of Shiloh thundered with the guns of the contending armies, and in many places the woods had been cleared away, while in others dense forests had grown up, changing the appearance of the battlefield and country, yet time had not changed the rolling ground and valleys nor the prominent historical locations. Many days were spent on the battlefield by the Commission in a careful investigation and in locating the lines and positions of these regiments and battery commands. All were located to the satisfaction of the Shiloh National Military Park Commission in charge of the park.

And here your Commission desires to express its thanks to the National Commission. For nearly two years Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Chairman, Colonel Josiah Patterson and Major J. H. Ashcraft, Commissioners, and especially Major D. W. Reed, Secretary and Historian, and Atwell Thompson, Engineer in Charge of the Park, have all been untiring in our behalf.

THE MONUMENTS.

Circulars were sent by this Commission to all the principal monument makers in the country, asking for designs and bids for the construction of these monuments and also asking that they submit to the Commission with each design proper samples of granite and Bedford oölitic stone. Various styles and designs of monuments to the number of nearly one hundred fifty were submitted to the Commission. The members of the Commission were called together by the President, Captain Thomas B. Wood, and after spending considerable time in examining the samples of stone submitted and the different designs for the monuments they were found to be so varied in style that the Commission did not get through with closing the contract until they had to adjourn. As a matter of economy I introduced a resolution providing that a committee of three, with the President of the Commission as chairman, be appointed to personally take charge of the work and to contract for the same. This resolution was unanimously adopted, and thereupon the President appointed the other two members to serve on this committee, who were Benjamin M. Hutchins and

Nicholas Ensley. Several months were consumed by this committee in getting the contract closed. As the amount appropriated for each monument was limited, the object this committee had in view was to get the largest and most appropriate design for the money. Indiana Bedford oölitic stone was selected by the majority for the monuments and the design of John R. Lowe, of Indianapolis, was selected as the largest and most appropriate one submitted. These monuments are now erected in this park, each monument having made one carload, or twenty-one carloads in all. After the contract was let for the twenty-one monuments it was ascertained that there should have been one erected to the Second Indiana Cavalry, and during the last session of the General Assembly Colonel C. C. Schreeder asked for $1,500 for that purpose, and as soon as possible it will be placed in position to our left.

The work of preparing the report of the locations selected for each regiment and battery monument and the writing of the inscriptions for the front and the historical inscriptions for the back of each of these monuments, from which the future history of Indiana will be written, and all of which had to conform with the war records, official reports and the rules of the War Department, was assigned to Captain Nicholas Ensley, he having served in both days' battle. This was the most difficult task of all, and many months of Captain Ensley's time were given to the work and to the conducting of a large and important correspondence, to all of which he gave his best efforts, inspired by a feeling of love and patriotism to our soldiers and comrades who fought at Shiloh and to our beloved State of Indiana, which had so generously provided the means with which to accomplish this important work.

MORE WORK TO DO.

This service does not close the work of this Commission. There still remains a sum of money unexpended and which will be carefully used in completing the work of the Commission, including securing photographs of all the monuments erected, photographs of important battlefield scenes in the park, photographs of Generals and officers on both the Union and Confederate side who were killed in action, photographs of commanding Generals, both living and dead, photographs of the commanding officers of all regiments and batteries engaged in the battle, a photograph of Governor Oliver P. Morton and one of the present Governor, the making of half-tone cuts of them all for use in illustrating the final report, the completion of all historical manuscript so it may be ready for the printer and the publication of said historical report in volume form, all of which is yet to be accomplished by this Commission.

Indiana's loss in the two days' battle at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, was 1,259. Of this number one hundred sixty were killed upon the field during the battle, many of the wounded died after the battle, and many others were maimed, disabled and helpless for life. On Sunday, April 6th, the first day's battle, Indiana had but three regiments and one battery engaged, viz.: The Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and the Sixth Battery, which were engaged constantly the entire day. The Twenty-fifth Regiment was engaged in front of Shiloh Church and to the right of the "Review field," while the Thirty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments were engaged on the left of the historical "Hornets' Nest," where the dead and wounded soldiers wearing both the blue and the gray, lay upon the ground thicker than sheaves of grain ever did in a harvest field. Here, during the day's battle, the woods caught fire and many dead and wounded were burned. The inscriptions on each of these twenty-one monuments will tell Indiana's historic story. Sixteen Indiana regiments and two batteries were engaged during Monday, April 7th, the second day's great battle, and their persistent bravery and patriotic devotion were never exceeded at any time.

Our honored Chairman, Major General Lewis Wallace, Commander of the Third Division of the Army of the Tennessee, the only surviving General of the battle, opened the battle on the morning of the 7th at 5.30 A.M., with the first shot of the day by Lieutenant George R. Brown, commanding the Ninth Indiana Battery. General Wallace's Division was on the right of the army, which did not meet with a repulse during the entire day's battle. When the battle closed in the evening his division was on the advanced line, halting on the south side of Shiloh Branch.

Indiana's name and fame on the field of Shiloh have gone into history. Forty-one years have now filed by and Indiana has built these monuments to the memory of her fallen sons. Yet the monuments are not mortuary affairs, but monuments to liberty and civilization; not to create a feeling of sadness, but a thrill of patriotism and love for the soldier who fought for his country on the field of Shiloh. Governor, I now present these monuments to you.

ACCEPTANCE OF MONUMENTS

Governor Winfield T. Durbin, in accepting the monuments for the Indiana Commission and in presenting them to the United States, said:

Gentlemen of the Commission:

On behalf of the people of Indiana I receive these monuments, and in their name I thank you for the energy and intelligence with which you have discharged your important duty. Your task has been an arduous one, requiring in its fulfillment the same unselfish spirit of devotion animating the men of Indiana who fought upon this glorious field of battle on April 6th and 7th, 1862. It has been yours to fix the facts of history in imperishable stone, quarried, as was the heroism it commemorates, from the heart of our beloved State. Shakespeare said that there are "sermons in stones," and surely these monuments shall speak to generations yet unborn with an eloquence surpassing that attainable by human tongue. Here through the centuries shall stand these silent sentinels of valor, enduring as the hills, typifying in their rugged strength the stubborn courage of those Indiana soldiers who, when night fell on a field of terrible disaster, rested upon their arms with resolution in their hearts, and, on the morrow, rose with a spirit unsubdued and unconquerable to carry their country's flag to splendid victory.

Shiloh! What memories that name brings across the years to those of the generation upon which God laid the duty of solving in a half-hundred long, terrible months of sorrow and sacrifice, the problem of the Nation's destiny. To those survivors of this battle whose happy fortune it has been to witness not only the Union's restoration, but its growth in greatness to a place among the powers of the world undreamed of forty years ago, it recalls a roar of battle more terrible than ever before had thundered in the Western hemisphere. It peoples this now peaceful landscape with two mighty armies, grappling for two days in bloody conflict. It fills the air with the unceasing crackle of musketry, the roar of constant cannonading, the shout of the charge and the groan of the dying. To those who waited at home for news from the front, the mothers and wives who were as true soldiers of the Republic as those who marched in line of battle, it brings memories of anguish and anxiety succeeding the first vague rumor that a great battle had been fought at Pittsburg Landing, followed by the merciless details of terrible slaughter, concluded at last with the long lists of killed and wounded, which threw the shadow of death upon more than a thousand Hoosier households.

COST OF WAR.

It was after Shiloh that the American people awoke to a full realization of the terrible cost of civil war. Within forty-eight hours nearly ten thousand Union soldiers fell dead and wounded upon this field; fewer American soldiers dropped before the fire of British troops during all the eight years of the American Revolution. On this one battlefield of the Rebellion the loss of the contending armies in killed and wounded was twice as great as the combined loss of the American land forces in both the second war with Great Britain and the war with Mexico. The twenty regiments and two batteries which represented Indiana at Shiloh lost in killed and wounded 1,249 men—a greater loss than was sustained by the American forces at Brandywine, Germantown or Kings Mountain—three of the bloodiest conflicts of the American Revolution. Yet this was but the first of a series of battles unexampled in the history of warfare for the courage with which they were waged on both sides, or for the percentage of loss of life. Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Stone River, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and a hundred other holocausts were to come. As many Indiana soldiers were to give up their lives for the flag before the last chapter of that tragedy was written as had been yielded for it by all America in all the wars fought under the stars and stripes before that fateful shot in Charleston bay signaled the beginning of the war between the States.

But never did the Hoosier commonwealth rise more majestically to the occasion than in the hour when the people of Indiana realized the price her sons had paid for victory in this great battle for the control of the continent's strategic waterway. Over the State swept a wave, not of irresolution and indecision, but of patriotic fervor, and the spirit of sacrifice for the flag's sake took only deeper hold on Hoosier hearts. Indiana looked upon the dreadful list of her sons wounded and dead. Her answer was more soldiers for the cause, marching out of the State capital with the blessing of Oliver P. Morton upon them, regiment after regiment, battery after battery, until Indiana had given more generously of her blood and treasure than any other State whose soldiers fought beneath the Stars and Stripes.

INDIANA'S GLORY.

I shall not attempt to dwell today upon the brave part borne by Indiana troops upon this battlefield. If my lips were not mute in the presence of those monuments which the heroism of 20,000 Indiana soldiers, living and dead, make expressive beyond the power of speech, then they would falter in the presence of our presiding officer, the most distinguished surviving participant in the events we now commemorate, who, having laid down a sword which flashed wherever the fight raged thickest in two of the Republic's wars, has conquered a world with his pen, leading it captive at the wheels of Ben-Hur's chariot. Suffice it to say that here, as on hundreds of other battlefields, their courage was tested, their devotion tried in the fiery crucible of war, and came forth gleaming like fine gold. Here they resolutely faced the bravest foes the world could send against them, and stood their ground till victory shone beneath the lifted clouds of battle. And from this field these shattered regiments marched on to other fields, doing their duty as they saw it, scornful of danger, contemptuous of hardship, lifted above the fear of suffering or death by the inspiration of a cause they deemed holy and of a flag they loved. We have done well, my fellow-citizens of Indiana, to build at the very axis of our splendid State the greatest soldiers' monument in all the world, commemorating not so much a cause or a leadership as the heroic qualities which have shone forth at crucial moments in the history of the Nation. If the Indiana of the future be true to the ideals for which that monument lifts its beautiful proportions, and to the qualities of character it commemorates, great will remain her place among the States so long as the Republic shall endure—and may it endure forever!

SHRINES FOR THE FUTURE.

In that same sense the Government does well to set apart these battlefields. Let them become shrines for future generations of Americans—not that war may be glorified, but that courage may be commemorated; not that we may celebrate the victory of a cause which finds its more enduring monument in a Government that realizes Daniel Webster's dream at last—of a Union "one and inseparable, now and forever," but that the sublime courage which leads men to give up their lives, if need be, for conviction's sake, may be exalted. The boundaries between the North and South are, thank God, no longer lines of battle, and here, amid the mingling throngs of men who wore the blue and men who wore the gray, their children and their children's children, the old battle lines of cleavage become instruments of reunion. Standing amid the memories which throng this field, we bring to mind another and a later war, wherein the sons of those who gallantly charged with Albert Sidney Johnston, and those who stubbornly stood with Ulysses Grant, marched side by side under a flag common to both, and the words of the silent chieftain, writing of this very battle a dozen years ago, seemed to be instinct with prophecy: "The troops on both sides were American, and united they need not fear any foreign foe."

It is my pleasant duty, Colonel Sanger, on behalf of the State of Indiana, to turn over to you, representing the United States

Government, these monuments erected in accordance with a generous and patriotic resolution of the Sixty-second General Assembly of Indiana. We give them as proudly and as freely as the men whose services they commemorate gave their blood that the flag might be preserved without the loss of a star from its azure field. That the Indiana of the future, whenever required by the Nation's need, may emulate the example of the embattled regiments which gloriously maintained the traditions of the State upon this historic field forty-one years ago today, is our most ardent aspiration.

RECEIVING INDIANA'S GIFT

When the Governor concluded his eloquent tribute to the valor of Indianians, "America" was sung. Then William Cary Sanger, in behalf of the Secretary of War and the United States Government, formally accepted the monuments, saying in part:

In the absence of the Secretary of War it is my privilege to receive, on behalf of the United States, these monuments which have been erected to perpetuate the heroism of the soldiers of Indiana. It is fitting that the State should make enduring record of the part which her sons took in the battle, and of the courage and devotion with which they poured out their life's blood. The older men here will remember the enthusiasm with which Indiana responded to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers and the student knows the history of its soldiers in the armies of Grant and Buell, and with the fighting forces at Bowling Green, at Mill Springs and all through this region in the operations leading up to the occupation of Corinth.

We can not think of the State and its soldiers without remembering the splendid work of Governor Oliver P. Morton, whose patriotic and effective labor has left a legacy of which his State is justly proud, and as we stand here today on the battlefields and think of the suffering of the wounded, who can forget that he started on its mission of mercy the first steamboat to arrive here forty-one years ago with surgeons and medical supplies.

Shiloh was not only the first great battle of the West, but it was the first battle which gave to the country a realizing sense of the magnitude of the struggle. General Grant said that up to the Battle of Shiloh, he, with thousands of other citizens, believed that the war might end suddenly if a decisive victory could be gained, but after the fight he "gave up all idea of saving the Union except by complete conquest."

The Confederate assault, which was made largely by untrained soldiers, has been properly called a military masterpiece. The heavy loss on both sides was conclusive evidence of the courage with which the battle was fought, and proves what we all know, that the American soldier never knows when he is beaten. This trait, and many other soldierly qualities, make us all justly proud of the record of our fighting forces, and confident that in any emergency they will bear themselves as soldiers should.

Time does not permit me to repeat the names of Indiana's heroes who died here, or of those who lived to bear with modesty through later years laurels which they won on this battlefield.

The Federal Government, in accepting these monuments, becomes charged with the duty of guarding them and keeping fresh in the memory of the people a record of the deeds which they commemorate. In creating and keeping these national parks, the country is not merely perpetuating the fame of brave men; it is not merely recording with landmarks of granite and bronze the gallant part which the soldiers on both sides took in the awful contests of the civil war; it is not merely emphasizing the fact that a united country thinks with pride of the valor of all the heroes who fought in that great struggle, but it is putting into visible form the conviction of the people that examples of brave and faithful performance of duty should be ever honored throughout our land. We should never forget that the lessons of war are but imperfectly learned if we think of them as only helping us to bear ourselves bravely in the face of an armed enemy. In times of peace there are battles to be fought and victories to be won, the effect of which upon the destinies of mankind are as far-reaching as the results of an armed conflict. Honor, courage, integrity, devotion to principle, and the faithful performance of duty are just as essential to the greatness of a free people as courage and self-sacrifice are to the success of a fighting army.

The principles upon which our Government rests do not, of themselves, insure good government; they merely give to the people the power to have that kind of government which the people desire and they can make it as good or as bad as they wish. As patriotic Americans, we should not be discouraged because there is need in so many directions for forceful and effective work in improving existing conditions. From these impressive scenes we can draw inspiration and help for the better performance of the duties which crowd upon us. The memory of the brave soldiers who fought on this and other battlefields will never die, for so long as the country endures their example will help the men and women in the years yet to come to strive courageously toward that high standard to which every American should aspire.

ADDRESS OF COLONEL JOSIAH PATTERSON[1]

Colonel Josiah Patterson, a member of the National Shiloh Commission, is the representative of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston. Colonel Patterson is an honored citizen of Memphis, has represented that Congressional District in Congress three terms, and was succeeded by his son, Hon. Malcolm R. Patterson. The Colonel spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thoughtful and patriotic men have always realized that the American Union, as it was conceived and understood by the fathers, could not be perpetuated by force. Armies may maintain the territorial integrity of the Republic, but they are powerless to shoot patriotism into an unwilling people. Such a union as has existed for centuries between England and Ireland may be maintained indefinitely by force; but it requires something more to establish such a union as exists between England and Scotland.

There is one cardinal doctrine which lies at the root of our American system, and it is that free institutions can only be established and perpetuated by the consent of the governed. It would be as impossible for the stars to keep their courses, uninfluenced by the law of gravitation, as for the States to sustain their constitutional relations to the Union, and to each other, without the inspiration of patriotism. If the lessons taught by history are any guide for the future, then thoughtful men were justified in apprehending more danger to our institutions from the aftermath of the Civil War than from the upheaval which produced it.

---

[1] NOTE.—Colonel Patterson has since died.

How to rekindle the fires of patriotism, and re-cement the Union by the consent of the governed, became, after Appomattox, the one great problem which engaged, not only the attention of our wisest statesmen, but the solicitude of the friends of free government throughout the world.

Soon after the conclusion of the war, one eminent statesman advised his countrymen to forget the struggle. His plan was to furl all the battle-flags, and remove from public view the mementoes of the unhappy conflict. To the veteran of the Union army, this suggestion implied that he had been simply an executioner, and having performed his painful duty, he ought in decency to lay aside the uniform he honored in deference to the Confederate soldier he had slain, and his surviving relatives. To the Confederate veteran, it implied criminality on his part, and a disposition, in view of his contrition and penitence, not to remind him of his misdeeds. This plan, however kindly conceived, was alike offensive to the North and the South; because the veterans of the North were only conscious of duty patriotically performed, and the veterans of the South were unconscious of offense, and instead of professing penitence, rather exulted in the sacrifices they had made.

It was, therefore, evident that oblivion did not point the way to reconciliation. Neither side could, or would, or should forget the struggle. The Civil War was the grandest drama ever enacted in American history, and whatever may be the result of the catastrophe, it will remain a theme of absorbing interest for all time. It would be as impossible to expunge the name of Lee from the roll of honor and fame in the South as it would be to obliterate the name of Grant in the North; and neither the one nor the other will ever be forgotten. It is, however, possible for a patriotic country to appropriate the name and fame of both, and thereby add luster to the achievements of the armies they commanded, and cement for all time the bonds of the Union.

There is only one remedy for the cure of the animosities growing out of our great civil struggle. It is to be found in mutual respect and forbearance. It lies in the recognition of the truth that there are always two sides to every controversy of sufficient gravity to cause men to offer up their lives and fortunes to overthrow or maintain it. It is in the realization that the American people have a common destiny, and that destiny can only be achieved in the spirit of justice and righteousness.

Fortunately, a freemasonry exists among brave and generous men throughout the world. All the more does it exist among brave and generous men who have a common origin, a common language, a common history, common traditions and a common destiny.

It was fitting that the work of reconciliation and rehabilitation should begin with the old soldiers. Grant generously and gallantly refrained from imposing humiliating terms on Lee or his army, and from that day no brave man in the South has ever offered an apology, and no brave man in the North has ever demanded it.

The policy of bringing the old veterans together on common ground, where the opportunity would be given to extend assurances of mutual esteem, which brave men always delight to tender, was conceived in the highest patriotism, and was the result of the profoundest statesmanship.

What spots more sacred, or more fitting for such trysting places, than the great battlefields on which they met, face to face, in that mighty conflict of arms?

Behold this Park, consecrated by a grateful country to American valor! Here the great Republic has not paused to inquire who was right or who was wrong. Here there is no partiality. Here equal honor is done the men who, forty-one years ago, met in the shock of battle. Here there is nothing not intended to stimulate patriotism, no matter whence comes the pilgrim to do honor at the shrine of American valor. Here each State whose sons participated in the memorable Battle of Shiloh is invited to erect monuments to commemorate their deeds, and the only restraint imposed is to represent the truth of history, and to erect such monuments as will not give offense to any veteran, or the descendant of any veteran, no matter under which flag he fought.

Here, we have the hearty hand-shake, the friendly greeting, and the kindly remembrance. Here, former enemies meet in the spirit of generous forbearance, to recall the memories of the past, to relate the anecdotes of the camp and the march, and to recount the battle scenes through which they have passed. Here, we have no politics or differences. The veteran has no party which claims his allegiance when he enters these sacred grounds. He is lifted above party and section, and rejoices that he is an American.

How calmly, how majestically the flag of the Union floats above this peaceful and inspiring scene! What a theme is here presented for the poet's muse and the painter's brush! Where else in the world, in what other land or country, has a drama like this been enacted? Let me describe it for the benefit of those who are not here to witness it.

On this, the forty-first anniversary of the Battle of Shiloh, many of the sons of Indiana are here to dedicate the monuments that State has erected to the memory of its gallant sons. The ceremonies are presided over by General Wallace, the last surviving Major General who took part in the battle. A vast throng is here present, composed of venerable Union and Confederate veterans and their descendants. The Governor of Indiana is here to tender the monuments to the United States. Mr. Sanger, the representative of the Secretary of War, is here to receive the monuments in the name of a grateful country. General Gordon, a gallant General in the Confederate Army, is here representing the Governor of Tennessee, to participate in the name of the State in these ceremonies. Lastly I am here, representing on the Park Commission the army which that intrepid soldier, Albert Sidney Johnston, hurled like an avalanche on this field, directed by my associates, both of whom are Union veterans, in the name of the

Commission, to receive these monuments into our keeping, as the guardians appointed by the Secretary of War to maintain, preserve and beautify this Park.

Who will attempt to estimate in dollars and cents the value to the American people of an event like this? The cost of all the military parks established by the Government has not exceeded the cost of one battleship. But what are battleships, cruisers, forts and fortifications when estimated in comparison with the restoration of fraternal relations between the Union and Confederate veterans and their descendants? Here is kindled a spark which will grow, as the years roll by, into a flame of patriotism, and in the future this Republic will stand impregnably intrenched behind a rampart of brave hearts, throbbing in the breasts of millions of patriotic Americans, forever guarding its flag, the peace, honor and happiness of its people, the integrity of its territory and the freedom of its institutions.

Recalling in this presence the memories of the past, and with a heart which cherishes in its inmost core the honor and glory of my comrades in arms, I do not hesitate to pronounce a malediction on all men who would cherish or revive the animosities of the Civil War.

Accursed be the coward, North or South, who was a non-combatant when battles were fought and won or lost, and a belligerent when brave men are at peace!

Accursed be the demagogue, North or South, who would stir up and then inflame sectional animosities, in order to promote his political fortunes!

Honor to the men who foster peace, cherish good will and promote the common welfare!

Honor to the men who serve their country, who look to it as the palladium of their liberties, and who would, if necessary, defend its free institutions and the honor of its flag with their lives and fortunes!

Standing within a few hundred yards of where I stood forty-one years ago, with my comrades of the Confederate Army, amid the carnage of battle, I now, in the name of the Shiloh Park Commission, receive these monuments into their keeping, and may they stand as witnesses to generations yet unborn of the honor Indiana has done her heroic sons.

The address of Colonel Patterson was followed by a song, "The Red, White and Blue."

GENERAL GORDON'S ADDRESS

General George W. Gordon, representing Governor James B. Frazier, and the State of Tennessee, spoke as follows:

General Wallace, Governor Durbin, Gentlemen of the Park Commission, Ladies and Fellow Citizens:

In making my appearance here today I beg leave to remark that the Hon. James B. Frazier, Governor of Tennessee, having been formally invited to participate in these ceremonies, and having accepted the invitation, was assigned a number on the program of exercises. But subsequently finding it impracticable to meet his engagement, he has honored me with the request to come and officiate in his behalf in these memorial and fraternal proceedings. This substitution was courteously ratified by the committee in charge, and hence I am with you. And while I am sensible of the distinction thus done me, I am also sensible of my inability to adequately represent a gentleman of the Governor's gifts and graces, impressive personality and fascinating oratory. But, in the words of the inspired orator of old, "Such as there in me is, that will I give unto you."

One and forty years ago, Tennessee saluted Indiana upon this field, with the blast of bugles, the brandishing of swords, the rattle of rifles and the thunder of guns—yea, with all the dread clamor and thrilling tumult of booming and blazing battle. But today she greets her with the olive branch in one hand and the white wand of peace in the other. We meet at the sepulcher of our common dead, and around their graves all dissension is hushed. Let us have no more strife, no more war, no more fratricidal slaughter. Let all of these be consigned to the remorseless past, that mighty gulf that absorbs the hopes and happiness of men. The past is behind, the present is here, and the future is before us. The first is a reminiscence, the second a reality and the third a contingency. It is not with the extremes, but the mean of these terms that we are chiefly concerned—the exacting, irresistible and dominating present. Coaction, conservatism, equity and confraternity should distinguish the commercial, social, sectional, national and international intercourse of this greatest and most wonderful of all ages. And the opponents, antagonists and foes of a generation ago *should* be colleagues, allies and friends today.

On behalf, then, of the people, the Governor, the ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers of Tennessee, we cordially offer to the citizens, ex-soldiers and Governor of Indiana the hand of friendship, unity and concord. [Here the speaker turned and grasped the hand of Governor Durbin of Indiana, amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of the audience.] We bid you welcome on your solemn mission to honor the memories of your heroic dead by dedicating these beautiful and enduring monuments to the courage and self-sacrifice that they here displayed. It is at all times dutiful, appropriate and commendable to honor and perpetuate the virtues of the dead. And in obedience to this sacred sentiment, you have erected these splendid and imperishable monuments in honor of the valor and prowess of the sons and soldiers of Indiana.

All grateful peoples have honored the sacrificial devotion of their patriotic dead. Poland still remembers her Poniatowski. Erin yet mourns for her martyred Emmet. Greece recollects the immolation at Thermopylæ. The prowess of Hannibal survives the extinction of his country. After the battle of Marathon, the Athenians raised a great tumulus on the field where they fought and upon it erected ten monumental columns, in honor of the ten tribes of Athens that shared in the glory of that memorable action. And so, from that age to this, courage and heroism have been admired and commemorated.

The American people, on both sides of our great civil conflict, are nobly honoring their unforgotten dead, "their unreturning brave," as the people of Indiana are doing here today.

Referring to the battle that made this occasion possible, we need not elaborate. Its story has heretofore been told, not only by historians, but by distinguished soldiers on both sides who participated in the contest, and has been interestingly retold here today. And while there is, as usual, some diversity of opinion as to certain events that occurred or did not occur, and opposing conjectures as to what would have happened if something else had not occurred, and what would have occurred if something else had not happened, yet we are all agreed that it was a gallant fight, that the attack was brilliant and persistent, the defense valiant and determined, and that it was the greatest battle that had been fought on this continent up to that date. For two days 80,000 soldiers, with a common ancestry, were engaged in deadly conflict. On the first day the opposing forces were practically equal, with 3,000 to 5,000 in favor of the Confederates. On the second, the numerical advantage, by reinforcements, was more largely with the Federals. When the conflict closed, 24,000 men, in round numbers, had been killed and wounded—13,000 Federals and 11,000 Confederates. Among the killed were the Federal Generals Raith, Peabody and W. H. L. Wallace, the Confederate General Gladden and the Confederate Commander General Albert Sidney Johnston.

As already stated, diverse opinions and various speculations have been expressed as to what might have been the results of this great battle had certain contingencies not intervened. While the issue of most battles is attended with uncertainty; while sometimes seemingly a trifling and sometimes an important circumstance determines the result, it is practically the unanimous opinion of the Confederates who participated in the battle that the fall of Johnston was the salvation of Grant. And from all I have read from both Federal and Confederate sources, and from what I have heard from participants in the action, it is my humble opinion that if Johnston had survived three brief hours longer, the Confederate flag would now be floating on the banks of the Ohio river; that the Federal army would have been captured, or disastrously cut to pieces and routed, the power and prestige of its famous Commander lost to the future service of the Federal arms, the Confederate disasters at Fishing Creek, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson thereby redeemed, and the States of Tennessee and Kentucky reinspired, aroused and restored to the active support of the Confederate cause. True, this is merely an opinion, but the circumstances and facts on which it is founded render it reasonable and easy of belief. Johnston fell amid the shouts of a conquering army and in the midst of his advancing flags; but when he fell, mediocrity and supercaution succeeded genius and daring, and the tide of victory was thereby reversed. Where Cæsar neither hesitated, halted nor tottered, Anthony stopped, faltered and fell. The Confederates were triumphant on the first day, the Federals on the second, and the prestige of victory remained with the latter.

We have said that Shiloh was the greatest of American battles up to that date, and so it was. The losses here were appalling to the country, and gave new token of the stupendous character of our pending conflict, the magnitude of which, in my estimation, has never been fully understood or appreciated, even by the American people, still less by the foreign students of the militant history of the world. During the four years of that conflict, not fewer than 3,250,000 men, including both sides, were under arms. No such vast array of military force was ever marshaled during any one of the ancient or modern Asiatic or European wars. Alexander vanquished two continents with fewer than 60,000 soldiers. Rome mastered the world with fewer than 100,000 men in the field at any one time. During the Napoleonic and some of the later European wars, larger numbers were engaged in the same battle than in any single combat during the American war. But the opposing nations usually had all their forces concentrated in a single army; we never. Our respective forces were divided into a half-dozen or more armies, some of which numbered 100,000 or more men. At the battle of Wagram the French had 220,000 and the Austrians 150,000 men. At Borodino the French had 125,000, the Russians 138,000. At Bautzen the French had 190,000, the Allies 110,000. At Leipsic the Allies had 290,000, the French 150,000. At Waterloo the Allies had 100,000, the French 70,000. At Solferino the Allies had 135,000, the Austrians 160,000. At Fredericksburg the Confederates had 70,000, the Federals 120,000. At Chancellorsville the Confederates had 62,000, the Federals 130,000. At Chickamauga the Confederates had 71,000, the Federals 57,000. At Gettysburg the Confederates had 70,000, the Federals 93,000. (These statistics are taken from Colonel Henderson's "Life of Stonewall Jackson.") At Shiloh, says my authority, the Confederates had 40,000, the Federals 58,000. This doubtless refers to the second day's battle. Tennessee's contingent in this battle was twenty-eight regiments of infantry, six batteries of artillery and Forrest's cavalry regiment—more than twice the number of men from any other Confederate State.

In the foreign battles I have mentioned, the contending nations usually had their entire forces upon a single field, but not so with us. Otherwise we should have had, perhaps, 300,000 to 400,000 opposing 600,000 to 800,000 in a single battle. Great God! What an awful battle this would have been! Fortunately, the Creator has never endowed men with ability sufficient to wield such a force in the work of human carnage. Our armies were myriads, our battle-ground a continent. And thus we begin to perceive the imposing magnitude of the American civil conflict. It has no duplicate in the vanished past, and may it have none in the coming future. Naturally, a conflict of such dimensions, and between antagonists of similar force and fire, would develop the sublimest examples of prowess and intrepidity, of fortitude and endurance, of courage and self-sacrifice. And so it did, in a remarkable degree. We need not go to the lands of Plato and Pericles, of Cicero and Cæsar, for exemplars and heroes, exponents and martyrs. We have them at home. They fell upon every field, from Bull Run to Appomattox. And the world has yet to witness in soldiers of the line, truer devotion to their flags, a higher degree of martial individuality and intelligent efficiency, than that displayed by the volunteer private soldiers in the American armies from 1861 to 1865. In the absence of officers and in sudden emergencies, they were often leaders and commanders unto themselves. For the most part, the leadership in neither army was equal to its following. The really great Generals developed by the war are outnumbered by the fingers of one hand, while great subordinates are counted by thousands. Both sides were deficient in leadership, but unsurpassed and matchless in their following. College and university graduates fought through the war with the rank of private soldiers, and since have attained positions of high civic distinction, having become consuls and ministers, judges and governors, congressmen and senators. What other nation has furnished literati and authors, philosophers and scientists, advocates and jurists, envoys and ambassadors, orators and law-givers, statesmen and civic rulers, from the private ranks of its disbanded armies? This is a distinction that belongs to our land. Is it any wonder, then, that we have a great country? Is it any marvel that in many respects we are leading the world? In commerce and manufacturing, in mining and agriculture—indeed, in all of the mechanical and industrial arts that make a people prosperous, independent and powerful? Along these lines we are leading the mighty march of international progress. It has been said that, all in all, this young but vigorous and expanding empire is the greatest nation that marks the globe. If that be true, ought it not to be the best? Virtue should be the attendant of greatness, and justice the constant companion of power. Mightier than Macedon in the days of her supremacy, more powerful than Rome when she ruled the world, irresistible as the conqueror that wore the mighty crowns of a dozen vanquished sovereigns and promised his bride the lands of thirty kings, this country ought to lead all others in the paths of peace, along the lines of arbitration, of wisdom, justice, and moderation. Power can afford to be just and can dare to do right.

Finally, whatever may have been our internal dissensions and conflicts in the past, we now have but one Union and a common country, and it should be the effort of every patriot in the land to make that Union equal, just and permanent, and that country great, glorious and happy.

Once more, Governor Durbin, accept for yourself and your people the cordial salutations of the Governor and people of Tennessee, as we again offer you the hand of unity, concord and fraternity. [The speaker again joined hands with Governor Durbin, amid prolonged applause.]

The speech of General George W. Gordon was followed by a song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

TRIBUTE OF SENATOR BEVERIDGE

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, now delivered the following beautiful tribute to those who paid the price for our Nation's immortality:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Since all must die, how fortunate to die for an undying cause and under the approving eye of history.

So fell those who fell on this field. For they gave their lives to save the life of the Nation, and history recites no nobler story than the story of their sacrifice. They thus are the subject not only of our pride and love, but of our envy. For it is not given to us so to close the volume of our years; and if it were, we dare not say that we would meet that opportunity as they met it. That the ground they stood and fought on may be marked and that our children may be worthy of the heroes sleeping here, Indiana builds these monuments. Not that she would rear warriors—for we pray for peace—but that she would have her sons develop souls so great that the giving of their lives for a worthy cause will be to them a welcome thing.

And such were the souls of our fathers and brothers, who, on this field, on this spot, paid that price for our Nation's immortality. For their blood was shed to make of the American people a single Nation, and not for any lesser purpose. Other results of our civil conflict were incident to that. And so they died no less for the people of the South than for the people of the North—for the American people undivided, indivisible. Their martyrdom was to establish forever the brotherhood of the flag—a relationship so lofty that it can not see sections within the boundaries of the Republic. That purpose they accomplished. Devotion to the Nation is today the first principle of all Americans. In our recent war the proudest to wear the Nation's uniform were the sons of those who on this field met in arms their Northern brothers; the first to die beneath the flag was a son of Carolina. And the giving of one's life is the highest proof of loyalty. Exhausted in arms, but by arms unconquered, the Southern people have yielded to a great and true idea. That idea is American nationality.

To me the thought of a people, a nation, a master nation devoted to ideals, is so vast and fine that even the simplest words are not strong enough to state it. And that was the thought our heroes died for. And that ideal fought on for them. It is now the ideal of us all, men and women of North and South alike.

How little these words—Southern and Northern! Let us forget them. How much grander the single word, American! Let us think of that, and only that. Let us who live be worthy of our dead. And let us who live be tolerant of the views of the heroes of the other side. Only the years can tell what elements of just opinion were confused and tangled in that cataclysmal conflict. For us it is enough—a fullness—to know that our central thought of nationality was true and that our brothers of the other side assert it now even as we ourselves assert it. Tolerance, then, and loving kindness, and charitable forgiveness on both sides; and through all the land sweet reasonableness! Nothing but these are important; for in these abides Truth, and Truth is the only sovereign.

War, at best, is awful. Yet this word can be said even for war—it reveals elemental and eternal things. In peace, men reckon action, plan and purpose from the central point of selfish interest. War comes, and the same men are conscious of a thing which can not be measured by yardstick, nor weighed in scales, nor listed in stock market; and yet a thing for which they go to the grave as to a bride—glad, grand, masterful in a savage unselfishness. That wonderful thing which makes men welcome death is principle. In war's light they see it. Our heroes who sleep here saw it. God grant us their joy of seeing, without their agony of battle. Not that they found it hard to die—they did not—but horrible to slay. For the moment, at least, standing with their graves around us, we may measure the height of their outlook—the breadth of their thought. And, as we measure, how little, transient, foolish seem men's plots for power, plans for place, schemes for self-aggrandizement! How they dissolve into nothingness, and only the true, the beautiful and the good remain! It is holy ground on which we stand.

I speak for Indiana soldiers. Therefore I submit no statistics of comparative carnage. Whether more men were killed here, or there, in Cæsar's conquests, or Napoleon's wars, or Alexander's battles, or on our own sad, red fields is not important. History shows that mankind in all ages and in all lands have been physically courageous. The cause, the thought, the principle, the ideal for which they fought, is the real thing. That is what Indiana's soldiers think. That is how I interpret Indiana's mind.

In the presence of our heroes dead, surrounded by heroes living, how dare I interpret their supreme sentiment otherwise? For Indiana's veterans, in common with all the people of our State, believe that nothing is worth fighting for that is not worth dying for; and that nothing is worth dying for but Truth. Such is our Indiana view of peace and war. For Indiana's people are neither rich nor poor, neither covetous, nor envious, nor cringing, nor brawlers, nor afraid. They are sturdy, gentle people, living simply, eager for noble teaching; and knowing, when called on in righteousness, how to give battle and how to die. And in this we take no peculiar pride. We take pride only in that we share this view with all Americans. For we Indiana people are national above all else.

I said I spoke for Indiana soldiers. But you who live and these who died were not Indiana soldiers—you and they were Union soldiers—the Nation's soldiers—*from* Indiana. We have a State flag. Not many of Indiana's 2,500,000 people know what it is. But every one of Indiana's people know the Stars and Stripes. Every one of them would die for it. It is the Nation's flag—it is our flag, our only flag. Let it similarly be the only flag of every State. Let others be forgotten.

When thinking of the Nation let Carolina forget her Palmetto banner, dear though it be with memories, and remember only the banner of the Nation! Let Texas forget her Lone Star ensign, sacred though it be with tradition, and remember only the flag of our common country! Let Massachusetts forget her Pine Tree device and remember only the colors of the Republic!

States are invaluable for local government; but with this battlefield before us we can not see State lines—our eyes are too full of tears. We forget that ever there were sections; and, whether we will or no, our very souls cry out two words—Nation!"—"American!" Yes, that is it!—the American Nation! We have found ourselves at last. And it is because our heroes died here that we have come to the consciousness of that fact—the American people, a Nation, one, indivisible, everlasting. And you, and I, and all of us are parts of that Nation. That is enough. If those who rest here know that we have comprehended that thought—and they do know it—they are glad. It is enough for any man to die for. How blessed of the Father, therefore, are we who may live for that thought! And we do not live worthily of it, if we do not consecrate our nation to righteousness. But how shall we tell what is righteous and what is unrighteous? We believe differently, and, with all our souls, sincerely. To one it seems God's work to give order and law, and, by slow processes, so that they may see and understand, liberty and civilization to alien and inferior peoples. To another, such a course seems wrong. To one, a certain internal policy seems best; to another, it appears indefensible. Honest opinion daily divides us on both principle and expediency. How shall we tell which is right? Who is to decide? Patience! God will decide. No harsh words! No denunciations! Trust the common thought and conscience. Trust the people. "Vox populi, vox Dei." If, in the long run, that maxim is not true, republican government, democratic institutions, the rule of the people is a mistake. And the people's government is not a mistake.

With this thought, then, we meet all problems, troubles, dangers, doubts, serene and brave. Conflict of capital and labor, foreign wars, domestic broils, agitation and unrest, vexed questions and situations so grave that no key to them seems possible—all will yield to the master key made of the combined sense and conscience of the American people. To doors so solidly shut that opening appears hopeless, Time will fit and turn that master key. Time and the people—they will make all plain and right at last in this Republic of ours. Time and the people, and, over all, the

Father—who can doubt our outcome, remembering them? Who, remembering them, can cherish hate? Who, remembering them, can be bigoted or despairing? "With malice toward none, with charity for all"—these are the best American words. Let us live up to them and be patient! Let us live up to them and be hopeful! Live up to them, and realize our brotherhood. Thus, and only thus, shall we be worthy of him who spoke them and of these fallen ones.

On behalf of Indiana and of Indiana's Shiloh Monument Commission, I salute Indiana's soldiers, dead and living—all and every one, from private to commander; from him of name obscure to Wilder and Wallace, who still inspire us with their presence, and Hovey, Hackleman and Harrison, gone before. And in the name of Indiana soldiers—the Nation's soldiers—voicing a fraternity as noble as their courage, I salute, too, their former foes in arms, but now their comrades—comrades in the comradeship of this new day which has dawned for the Republic.

Conclusion

To the members of the Shiloh National Park Commission, and especially to Colonel Cornelius Cadle, President, and Major W. D. Reed, Secretary and Historian, and Mr. Atwell Thompson, Engineer in Charge, the thanks of the Indiana Commission are due. These gentlemen granted the Commission many favors and rendered it valuable assistance in the performance of its work.

There are other gentlemen to whom this Commission is indebted for the many courtesies and favors received during the dedication of the Indiana monuments, and on many other occasions, among them W. W. Richardson, District Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines; J. H. Milliken, District Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, and Major J. H. Ashcraft and the officers of the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company.

Eckhart Public Library

603 S. Jackson Street Auburn, IN 46706
Phone: 219-925-2414

Patron is responsible for all
material borrowed.